The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1878. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GROCERIES, TEAS, Etc.

NOW OPEN!

THE

Hong Kong Tea Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Nos. 110 & 112 Madison-st.

(Between Clark and Dearborn),

WITH AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

Teas, Coffees, Spices,

FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES.

Also, a complete assortment of

Imported Havana, Key West, and Domestic Cigars.

We respectfully ask the people of Chicago and the Northwestern States and Territories to favor us with a share of their valuable patronage. We make a specialty of FINE TEAS, but at the same time we carry a very large stock of Teas of lower grades, which we are prepared to sell at prices that defy any or all competition. Prices of Teas range from 20 cents to $1.00 per pound. Finest qualities of Coffees roasted daily on the premises. Everything in the Grocery line may be had at our establishment at the very lowest market price for first-class goods.

C. JEVNE, Prop'r.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

CHICAGO, May 2, 1878.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Engineer of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, at Chicago, until noon on the 16th day of May, inst., for the Grading, Masonry, Trestle, and Pile Bridges on Sections No. 85 to 146, inclusive, of the Kansas City, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, from near Marshall via Salt Springs, Higginsville, and Oak Grove, to Little Blue River, near Independence, in Missouri.

Profiles, Specifications, Form of Proposals, and Form of Contracts may be seen at the Office of the Chief Engineer in Chicago.

Contractors will be required to give satisfactory security for the completion of the work according to contract, and also for the prompt payment for all supplies and materials purchased and labor employed while prosecuting the work.

Sub-contracting will be prohibited, and contractors are requested to bid for no more work than can be done under their personal supervision.

The work will be paid for in cash by the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, and will not be contracted except at the lowest cash prices.

Proposals should be addressed to the Chief Engineer of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, Chicago, Ill., and marked "Proposals for Work in Missouri."

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the City Engineer's office, Buffalo, N. Y., until Tuesday, May 14, at 10 o'clock a. m., for repaving Franklin street from a point 85 feet north from the north line of Tupper street to the south line of North street with wood, total length being 2,057 feet, and width 32 feet. The bidder to furnish full specifications and a plan and sectional view of the work proposed to be performed by him; also the kind of wood to be used and under what letters patent, if any.

The present curbing and earth foundation to be undisturbed.

The replacing the present wood blocks which now form the pavement being the new work required.

The work to be done in a substantial and workmanlike manner, and to be of perfectly sound material and free from sap; to be subject at all stages of the work to the approval of an inspector or the City Engineer, the inspector to be appointed and paid by the taxpayers on the street.

Bids are also solicited for a pavement of sawed yellow pine blocks, 6 inches in hight, 3 inches thick, and from 8 to 10 inches long, to be laid in regular courses with an inch strip of pine 3 inches high laid at the bottom and between the courses of blocks and nailed to them, the remaining space between the blocks to be filled with tar and gravel and rammed when put in. To be laid on the same manner as Nicolson pavement with one inch boards of pine underlying the entire pavement: the boards and blocks to be coated with tar.

All bids are to state a gross sum for the entire work complete.

Number of square yards of pavement to be relaid, [illegible]. Address GEO. E. MANN, Chairman Street Committee, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sealed Proposals.

The Board of Education of District No. 8, Dundee, will receive sealed proposals for the removal of the ruins of the old school building and the erection and completion of a new house. All material which can be used from the old building entirely uninjured by the fire may be used in the construction of the new edifice. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Town Treasurer, Hunt's Block, on and after May 13. All bids to be in by 12 o'clock m. of the 25th inst. The Directors reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

GEORGE GIDDINGS, President.

J. T. McEWEN, Clerk.

Dundee, Ill., May 6, 1878.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

90 WASHINGTON-ST.

Rents collected, taxes paid, estates managed. Special attention given to the interests of non-residents. Accounts rendered monthly.

FOR SALE.

Ice! Ice! Ice!

For sale, 400 to 500 tons of ice, cheap, in lots of 100 tons, or the whole amount. For particulars address PENINSULAR CIGAR CO., 12 to 20 Atwater-st., Detroit, Mich.

GENERAL NOTICES.

COLORADO STOCK-RAISING.

The subscriber having secured in Southern Colorado the largest and best located Cattle Ranche in America, with 6,000 head of American cattle now on it, proposes to increase the herd to 20,000 head, and now offers to gentlemen of means an opportunity for an investment without risk, and with a certain profit of 30 per cent or more per annum, besides a material increase in the value of the land every year. For circulars containing full particulars address

DAVID W. SHERWOOD, Bridgeport, Conn.

OFFICE OF THE

Life Association of America,

St. Louis, April 15, 1878. In accordance with the provisions of Section 6 of the Charter, an election for five members of the General Board of Directors, to serve for the term of three years, will be held at the general office, in St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, the 14th day of May, 1878. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m. H. W. HOUGH, President.

J. S. PIERCE, Secretary.

LEGAL.

J. McNulta, Complainants' Solicitor.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

I will sell at public auction, under the order of the Circuit Court of McLean County, Illinois, at the south door of the Court-House in Bloomington, in said county, commencing on THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1878, and continuing from day to day, all of the real estate assigned to me by McClun, Holder & C. (Home Bank), and by each of the members of said firm, consisting of farms, farm lands, and city property in Cook, McLean, Livingston, Pulaski, Douglas, Union, and Cass Counties, Illinois; Dallas County, Missouri; Ramsey, Meeker, McLeod, and Renville Counties, Minnesota; Adair, Harrison, Lyon, Franklin, and Guthrie Counties, Iowa; Butler, Greenwood, Anderson, Marion, Lyon, Linn, and Morris Counties, Kansas.

Terms of sale: One-third cash, the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest at 8 per cent, payable annually, and in special cases to be announced at the sale, one-fourth cash, the balance in three equal annual payments. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. Descriptive lists furnished on application.

L. WELDON, Assignee, Bloomington, Ill.

J. O. PULLEN, Auctioneer.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight and passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

United States and Royal Mail Steamers between New York and Liverpool. For passage apply to Company's office, 48 South Clark-st. ALFRED LAGERGREN, General Western Agent.

Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

TAILOR-CLOTHIERS.

CHAMPION

Tailor-Clothiers

AND EXHAUSTERS OF THE

AMERICAN LANGUAGE.

Proprietors of the Liveliest Clothing Store.
Hard-workers for Custom.
The greatest Painstakers yet discovered.
Producers of passion and jealousy among the lonesome Clothiers and Tailors of Chicago.
Truthful advertisers.

We have some splendid Suits for Boys at $5—received them yesterday. We never offered a better trade.

See our splendid assortment of all goods worn by man—kind. We do not ask you to buy, but to see them before you buy. We know what the result will be if you look around. Nothing pleases us more than to have a customer posted. We desire the closest scrutiny. We are prepared for it. You never shall rue the day you knew us.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.,

TAILOR-CLOTHIERS,

BOSTON SQUARE-DEALING HOUSE

For the Male Sex,

Corner Clark and Madison-sts.,

Branch, 532 Milwaukee-av., cor. Rucker-st.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT TILL NINE.

BANKRUPT SALE.

Bankrupt Sale!

HAMILTON, ROWE & CO.

Stock of Clocks, Bronzes, Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, Silverware, Jewelry, Etc.

Must be Closed Out at once for Cash!

R. E. JENKINS, Provisional Assignee.

SPORTING GOODS.

The Leading Sporting Goods House of the West.

A. G. Spalding & Bro.

Archery Of our own importation, direct from Philip Highfield, London, England. Bows, Arrows, Arm Guards, Targets, and all necessary Implements for Archery Clubs.

The most complete stock in the city. Rods from 10c to $35.00 each. Reels, Hooks, Lines, Flies, Baits, Trolling Spoons, Floats, Sinkers, Landing Nets, &c. **FISHING TACKLE.**

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BASE BALL SUPPLIES,

Theatrical, Gymnasium, and General Sporting Goods. Base Ball, Boating, and Gymnasium Uniforms a specialty.

Send for "Journal" containing illustrations and prices of the above goods.

118 RANDOLPH-ST.

SHOES.

GENTLEMEN!

We have a very large and complete line of our own manufacture in BUTTON, CONGRESS, and LOW SHOES, all hand-made, and at very low prices.

BULLOCK BROS.,

149–153 STATE-ST.

HATS.

HATS!

GRAND OPENING

Of Spring and Summer Styles in Stiff, Soft, and Straw Hats, at

TYLER'S,

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY. Fine goods at very low prices, at the NEW LOCATION,

NO. 101 MADISON-ST.

OPTICIAN.

Spectacles Fitted by Practical Optician, AT N. MATSON & CO.'S, State & Monroe-sts.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

16 & 18 Nassau-st., New York.

Dealers in Gold and all issues of United States Bonds.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN ALL SECURITIES DEALT IN AT NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Interest on deposits. Advances made on approved collaterals.

Subscriptions Received

For 4 per cent Government Bonds; 5 and 6 per cent Government bonds for sale; Foreign Exchange for sale; City and County orders cashed, at

LAZARUS SILVERMAN'S Bank, Chamber of Commerce.

THE NEW IDEA.

See advertisement on 5th page.

SMOOTH SAILING.

Peace Negotiations Believed to Be Progressing Satisfactorily.

The Parliamentary Debate on Disraeli's Policy Has Been Postponed;

Which Would Indicate Hopes of an Early and Final Settlement.

Withdrawal of the Russians from Roumelia Officially Hinted At.

England, in Turn, to Order Her Iron-Clads from the Sea of Marmora.

No Opposition to Be Made to the Russian Occupation of Batoum.

Mysterious Movements of Russian Agents at Points on the Atlantic Coast.

NEGOTIATIONS.

A LITTLE TOO FAST.

LONDON, May 9.—The conviction begins to find expression that a too sanguine view is taken of Count Schouvaloff's journey to St. Petersburg. It is argued that he cannot have a mission from the British Government unless the latter has consented to abandon the idea of European concert, and will treat directly with Russia about special British interests. It is conjectured that Count Schouvaloff may have had a personal object in wishing to visit St. Petersburg while Prince Gortschakoff is incapacitated for the duties of the Chancellorship, and the question of his successor is in suspense. It is not unlikely, however, that Count Schouvaloff takes a specific affirmative of the British objections to the Treaty of San Stefano, such as Count Andrassy communicated to Gen. Ignatieff.

AUSTRIAN OPINION.

LONDON, May 10—5 a. m.—A Vienna correspondent commenting on the hopes of peace revived by Count Schouvaloff's expected arrival at St. Petersburg, and increased friendly character of the pourparlers says: "Notwithstanding a way out of the difficulty seems at last to have been found, egress is neither short nor easy. It is, after all, nothing more nor less than solving the most vital questions,—that is, doing in a great measure the work of the Congress itself. A certain nervousness therefore exists, it being instinctively felt that the present may possibly be the last effort to arrive at a pacific solution. The pending pourparlers no longer relate to a formula for a congress, but to

THE MERITS OF A SETTLEMENT

in the East, and if irreconcilable antagonism should result on one or more points it would go far to prove the uselessness of further endeavors to bring about an understanding. Beyond this is the question of guarantees, to-wit: The pledge that Russia will really make the concessions she promised, and the security that England will demand nothing further. It would form a dangerous anomaly to leave the armed forces of the two sides face to face while they have diplomatically agreed. The withdrawal, therefore, of the British fleet and Russian army seems to be the natural corollary of any understanding. This scheme is now broached, not in the old form as security against accident, but in connection with a guarantee for the fulfillment of

AN AGREEMENT TO BE MADE.

England is credited with the initiative in this respect. She is supposed to demand the withdrawal of the Russian troops beyond the Balkans as a pledge of Russia's promise not to place herself in opposition to the wishes of Europe, while in such case she would be ready to withdraw her fleet. Curiously at this juncture the *Wiener Abendpost's* St. Petersburg correspondent announces that in consequence of the Mahometan insurrection and hostile attitude of Roumania, it is possible that the Russian troops will withdraw from Roumelia after Varna, Shumla, and Batoum have surrendered. This has strengthened the impression that the Czar would not object to the retirement of the Russian army from Roumelia, provided he obtained Batoum, which would mean that England had withdrawn her opposition to Russia's retaining it.

ENGLAND.

THE RESERVES.

LONDON, May 9.—As the result of the mobilization of the army and militia reserves, 35,000 trained and effective soldiers have taken their places in the ranks.

ARMY PROVISIONS.

The Laboratory Department of the Woolwich Arsenal has received an order for 13,000 casks to contain each forty-eight pounds of biscuit-crackers, to be carried on pack saddles. Fifteen hundred tons of preserved meats have been received from the United States, principally from Chicago.

PARLIAMENT.

The dissolution of Parliament is not now anticipated.

THE TIMES ON GLADSTONE.

LONDON, May 9.—This morning's *Times*, criticizing the speech made by Gladstone yesterday to a deputation of Welsh Liberal Associations at Hawarden, in which he denounced the Government in violent terms, says: "His language was so reckless as to entirely overshoot the mark. It reads like a speech prompted by desperation." The *Times* also says it believes the Government on the whole is acting wisely in the present crisis, and the fact that Gladstone cannot arouse the country by wholesale denunciations of the Government, the London newspapers, fashionable people, and educated society into some expression of opinion to the contrary, shows that the country does not dissent from the Government's policy.

SIGNIFICANT.

The Birmingham *Daily Post* says: "Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, privately desired Mr. Chamberlain, Radical member of Parliament for Birmingham, to postpone his request for a day for discussing a motion concerning the Government's foreign policy." Hence, the *Post* infers that the Government hopes to be able shortly to communicate information which will render the debate unnecessary.

TURKEY.

SHUMLA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 9.—The Porte has made the evacuation of Shumla conditional upon the withdrawal of the Russians to Tchataldja. The Russian military authorities are stated to have decided to only withdraw to St. George, eleven miles northwest of San Stefano. The garrison of Shumla is too weak to defend the place if attacked.

THE INSURGENTS.

The German Ambassador has received information from Russian headquarters that the Russians have evacuated Philippopolis, Totoi, Bazardjik, and other localities near the insurgent district, so as to leave full liberty of action to the Porte's Commissioners. The idea first entertained at the Russian headquarters that the insurgents are simply brigands is now abandoned. They have a military organization, and display strategical knowledge.

PARTIAL EVACUATION ORDERED.

LONDON, May 9.—A dispatch from Constantinople says the Porte has ordered the partial evacuation of Shumla, in consideration of the removal of the Russian headquarters to St. George. The evacuation of the fortresses and withdrawal of the Russians are believed to depend upon the withdrawal of the British fleet. A more conciliatory feeling is now prevailing between the Turks and Russians.

AUSTRIAN REQUEST.

Austria is stated to have asked the Porte to permit Austrian troops to escort the returning Bosnian refugees. Otherwise disturbances endangering the tranquillity of Turkey and Austria are probable.

THE RUSSIAN DIPLOMATISTS.

SCHOUVALOFF STOPS TO SEE BISMARCK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 10—4 a. m.—A London special says: "A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that Count Schouvaloff will not arrive in St. Petersburg before Sunday, having spent Thursday at Friedrichsruhe, in order to hold an interview with Prince Bismarck. It has been confidently hoped that he brings the means of securing peace, yet the Emperor, who knows in advance his mission, said on Wednesday that he did not see that any end of the complications was probable.

GEN. IGNATIEFF

is excluded from the councils of the Emperor at the formal request of Gortschakoff, who, having experienced a favorable turn in his health, reasserts his authority. The venerable Chancellor is exceedingly jealous of his young rival, and there has been a very bitter feeling existing between the two men since Ignatieff overrode the Chancellor's orders regarding the San Stefano treaty."

RUSSIAN AGENTS.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 9.—It has been suspected for some days past that Russian agents were busy in this city canvassing among ship-owners, with a view to securing the refusal of steam vessels to be used for belligerent purposes in the event of war. This conjecture is now confirmed, though the agents still preserve their incognito. The confirmation comes from the British Consulate here, at the head of which is, and has been for many years, Charles Edward K. Kortright. In the course of an interview to-day, conducted in a very guarded manner by her Majesty's representative, your correspondent was assured positively that not only were Russian agents in Philadelphia, but that they were here for the specific purpose of purchasing the steamships of

THE AMERICAN LINE.

An offer already has been made for the four vessels belonging to the Company, but, in the hope of making better terms, it has been declined. That the failure to sell resulted solely from the smallness of the offer was admitted, and the implication was allowed to remain that, for a good round sum in hand, no foolish twinges of patriotism could restrain the Board of Directors from selling out the only line of trans-Atlantic steamers carrying the American flag. The ships of the line are especially adapted to Russia's purposes, being new, stanch, and noted for their fine sailing quality. They are all built on one model, and are capable, when well handled, of making very fast time. In October, 1873,

THE OHIO,

commanded by Capt. Morrison, who run a clipper ship in the China trade before dropping into his present berth, made the run from Queenstown to Cape Henlopen in nine days eight hours and forty minutes, and, with as capable Captains, each of the other boats of the line could make as good time. At the Consulate it was further stated that the Czar's agents have been investigating the status of

THE CALIFORNIA STEAMER,

belonging to Goodall & Perkins, of San Francisco, almost ready for launching from Camp's ship-yard, in this city. The correspondent saw Mr. Cramp, and, in reply to a point blank question, whether or not he had been approached by Russian emissaries in regard to the purchase of the California, stated that he declined to make any reply. Of course the purchase, if effected, would have to be from the owners, but it is probable that the shipwright would act as the go-between. The actual presence of the Cimbria in American waters, and the fact that the air is full of rumors that she is but

THE FORERUNNER OF A FLEET

to be organized for the purpose of preying upon British commerce in the event of war, already produces a marked effect upon the English shipping trade. A large part of the trade between this port and Havana is carried on British bottoms, most being schooners and barks owned by Nova Scotia and built expressly for the West India trade. Foreign shippers are telegraphing constantly to forbid consignments being forwarded in these Colonial English ships, and a considerable fleet already is laid up in Nova Scotian ports.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The *World* says: A party of Russian naval officers from St. Petersburg arrived on the steamship Salvador to-day, and went to the Everett House. They registered as follows: Capt. L.P. Senectschsin, Lieut. A. R. Rodconof, Lieut. A. H. Kholinsky, and A. Konteyminoff, naval architect. A reporter asked Lieut. Rodconof as to the mission of the Cimbria, and he replied: "I have not the slightest hesitation in telling you the object for which the Cimbria came to America. She has on board a number of Russian naval officers who are to take command of a certain number of ships that we intend to purchase here, if we can find suitable ones. It is the intention of our Government to use a number of privateers, and if we can find vessels that would answer that purpose here we shall purchase them. We cannot do it, however, until we receive another order from St. Petersburg. I and my brother officers have

COME DIRECT FROM ST. PETERSBURG.

We expected to arrive here before the Cimbria got into American waters, but we were delayed. We intend visiting all the dock-yards here to see if we can find the kind of vessels we require, and then, if there is a prospect of war, we shall buy them immediately and have them fitted up. We expect to get as many volunteers from American ports as will be necessary to work the ships until we can receive crews from Russia. We shall get the ships out of American waters before war is proclaimed, and then the United States Government cannot interfere with us."

MORE RUSSIAN PRIVATEERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The *Sun* says: "From a secret agent of Russia now in this city it was ascertained yesterday that the steamship Hammonia sailed from Hamburg last week on a similar mission to that of the Cimbria. Her departure was not telegraphed to the press. The agent also says the Hamburg steamships Westphalia, Thuringia, Franconia, and Rheinland have been chartered by Russia, and will be employed in transporting Russian naval forces to American waters."

NEW YORK, May 9.—Four officers of the Russian navy arrived here this morning from Russia direct, and have been closeted most of the day with Bodisco, Russian Consul.

EASTERN NOTES.

BISMARCK'S ILLNESS.

BERLIN, May 9.—Prince Bismarck is suffering from the return of his old neuralgic affection. The time of his return to this city is uncertain.

LONDON, May 9.—Quarters have been engaged at Aix-la-Chapelle for Bismarck for the end of May.

ROUMANIA.

BUCHAREST, May 9.—Five thousand Russians guard the bridge over the River Sereth and the Eastern Carpathian passes. Roumanian journals daily chronicle Russian movements, but the numbers are small and the transfers closely resemble the settling into place of an army of occupation. The present attitude of the Roumanian Government towards Russians is based on Premier Bratiano's circular to the Prefects. Seven thousand transport carts have left Bucharest for Bulgaria during the past few weeks. There is a large park of wagons at Kischeneff.

INTOLERANCE.

The Bulgarians closed a Roumanian school and seized a church hitherto permitted by the Turks at the Bulgarian Town of Turtukai.

SHIPMENTS OF SHELL.

Large shipments of heavy shell have recently been made from the line of the Danube to the Black Sea ports.

THESSALY.

The Turkish Commander at Volo has assured the British Consuls that all irregular troops have been sent out of Thessaly.

TWO MORE BRITISH IRON-CLADS

of the Channel squadron have arrived at Port Said.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 9.—Bills for providing the 60,000,000 florins extraordinary credit were introduced in the Austrian Reichsrath and Hungarian Diet to-day.

ELECTORAL REFORM.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 9.—The Turkish Parliament will shortly be convoked to deliberate upon new electoral arrangements.

THE THREE AUSTRIAN IRON-CLADS,

ordered here from Smyrna, arrived to-day.

INSURGENT PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, May 10.—A Constantinople dispatch says the insurgents at Rhodope have issued a proclamation to the Christian populations of Thrace, Macedonia, and Epirus, summoning them to arms against the common enemy.

RISING.

A Belgrade dispatch says the Mohammedans and Albanians in Old Servia are rising in rebellion. An insurrectionary fermentation is perceptible among the Mohammedan population of Nisch.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIVERPOOL FAILURES.

LIVERPOOL, May 9.—W. Winter Raffles, cotton broker, has suspended. The failure of Dunkerley, Carter & Co., provision merchants, of this city, is also announced. Liabilities, £20,000.

WAGES REDUCED.

LONDON, May 9.—The master cotton-spinners at Ashton-under-Tyne, Staley-bridge, Dankinfield, and Mossley have resolved to reduce wages 5 per cent on the 25th inst.

GEN. GRANT.

PARIS, May 9.—Gen. Grant, wife, and son have arrived.

THE STRIKE.

LONDON, May 9.—A Blackburn dispatch says the Masters' Association have authorized their members to make any arrangement they please with their hands. Boothmans have set their large mill in motion with a full complement of hands on the operatives' terms.

THE ANTONELLI WILL CASE.

LONDON, May 9.—A special from Rome says in the Antonelli will case defendant's objection to taking testimony pro futura memoria was overruled.

STEAMSHIP WRECKED.

LONDON, May 9.—The new British steamship Chicago, from Newcastle for Boston, has been wrecked off Harwich. Crew saved.

COLLEGE-HONORS.

PARIS, May 9.—The Professors of the College of France recommended Dr. Brown-Sequard for the Chair of Physiology, made vacant by the death of M. Claude Bernard. Dr. Brown-Sequard, being an English subject, is ineligible unless he becomes naturalized.

MILITARY REVIEW.

During the second fortnight in June the annual review of the armies of Paris and Versailles will be held. The number of troops under arms will be about 65,000. All the foreign soldiers in Paris will witness the march. They will be formed in battalion of honor in front of the official tribune.

THE MT. VERNON PACKAGE.

Did It Contain $8,000 in Currency, or Was It a Dummy—Progress of the Law-Suit at Springfield.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 9.—The hearing of the Mt. Vernon $8,000 case was resumed in the United States Circuit Court to-day, and the legal contest on both sides was the most determined in the history of the suit. Gov. Palmer's cross-examination of the witnesses for the Express Company was very sharp, and the Court's interference in behalf of one seemed greatly to vex the Governor. The Express Company first introduced the testimony of George A. Snider, who was the Night Money-Clerk at the St. Louis office in June, 1877, and as such had charge of the vault in which the safe containing among others the package in question had been placed by Mr. French, the Day Money Clerk. He testified that he (Snider) was the only one having access to that vault during the night, did not have any key to French's safe, and did not see the package at all.

The next witness was Mr. Owens, Receiving Teller of the Third National Bank of St. Louis, whose testimony was substantially a reaffirming of that given by Cashier Stoddart yesterday. The witness noticed particularly that the package when received by him was very light as compared with packages containing that amount of money; that the seals and wrapper were intact; that, because of its lightness, he critically examined the seals. The Teller and his assistants commented upon the lightness of the package, one guessing its contents as rags, and another as brown paper. The package was not at once opened, because, contrary to the usual custom, a letter of advice had not been received from the Mt. Vernon Bank, and did not reach the consignee until the next day. The witness noticed that the wax impression on the wrapper had been made by an imperfect seal, similar to the defect in the seal used by the Mt. Vernon Bank, which was here shown the witness. He did not think the contents could have been abstracted and other contents substituted without leaving ready evidences of detection on the seals and wrapper.

Assistant-Superintendent Waters, of the Adams Express Company, and Detective G. H. Thiel, of St. Louis, testified as to the contents of the package as alleged by the consignor, the denominations of the bills as named by Cashier Ham, and of which the detective had made written memoranda. It was shown that a package containing $8,000 of the denomination given wouldn't go into the wrapper which was around the bogus package.

W. H. Cobb, the Money Deliverer, testified that the package when received by them from the Money Clerk was in good order, seals intact; that it was not in any way tampered with while in his charge, and was delivered in the same good condition to the bank.

The testimony here closed for the day. To-morrow will be introduced the evidence of bankers and other experts to show that the money could not have been taken out of the package in transit without the seals and wrappings showing the fact. It is expected to conclude the hearing to-morrow night, if too much rebuttal is not offered, and the argument will occupy Saturday. The hearing occupies the Court to the exclusion of all other business.

MORE OF COMSTOCK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Anthony Comstock to-day caused the arrest of Mrs. Sarah Beardslee Chase, M. D., at her residence in West Thirty-third street, on a charge of selling instruments designed to prevent conception. She was held in $3,000 bail, which was given by Henry Smith. Mrs. Chase is 35 years old, and says she graduated twenty years ago at Alfred University, in Alleghany County, N. Y. In 1870, she took a degree from the Cleveland Homeopathic College. Regarding the charges, she says the instruments sold by her are the same as those sold by every physician and druggist in New York.

WASHINGTON.

The Presidential Investigators in Some Doubt How to Proceed.

They Are Not Certain that Speaker Randall Is With Them.

Some of the Plans for Carrying Out the Political Scheme.

Wm. D. Kelley Speaks His Old Speech on the Tariff Question.

Another Day's Debate on the Bankrupt-Repeal Bill in the Senate.

A House Resolution Adopted to Enforce the Eight-Hour Law.

IN A QUANDARY.

THE INVESTIGATORS AT A LOSS HOW TO PROCEED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—The present intention of the members who are actually promoting the scheme of inaugurating the Presidential investigation in Florida is to introduce a resolution after the morning hour Saturday, directing the Judiciary Committee to proceed to an investigation immediately. The action taken yesterday by the Executive Committee of the Congressional Democratic Committee requesting the Judiciary Committee to ask leave to make the investigation is not wholly approved by leading members of that Committee, who think it more becoming that the initiative should be taken by some one not a member of that Committee. The difficulty in the way of proceeding otherwise than by the Judiciary Committee taking the initiative in connection with a report on the Maryland resolutions, and the Blair bill introduced by Kimmell and referred to them, is

HOW TO GET THE FLOOR

to offer the resolution. The Judiciary Committee will be called soon in order, when they may report on matters that have been referred to them, but the confession of McLin and the rest of the Florida school have never been referred to them, and it is difficult to see on what ground they can report a resolution of investigation by Congress of the things mentioned in the confessions, as a substitute for the Blair bill looking to a trial of Hayes' title by the Supreme Court. The Congressional Committee expressly disapproved of any steps intended to disturb the President's tenure of his office. The Judiciary Committee were notified yesterday of the action of the Congressional Committee, but

HAVE HELD NO MEETING,

and are likely to hold none to take action in the matter, perhaps, recognizing that it would not appear to be just the thing for the Committee to take action on matters referred to it by a partisan campaign committee, and not by the House; but as already stated, the leading members of the Committee are in conference with gentlemen not of the Committee in working up this scheme. A preamble and resolution to be introduced were agreed upon by this conference last night. The preamble recites allegations of fraud in counting the votes of certain precincts in Florida, and in the proceedings of the Returning Board, as made in the McLin and other published affidavits, which affidavits are attached; the resolution authorizes and directs the Judiciary Committee to make investigation of the truth of these charges immediately; gives them the fullest powers for taking testimony; authorizes them to work through sub-committees, one of which

MAY SIT IN FLORIDA,

having all the authority of the full Committee, with clerks, stenographers, and an Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms. The Committee and Sub-Committees are authorized to sit during the sessions of the House and to report at any time. But what disturbs these gentlemen is a doubt whether the Speaker will rule that this proposition is a question of privilege. The best parliamentarians among them fear that he will not, inasmuch as it is directed only to the ascertainment of the regularity of proceedings on the part of certain officers of election, without alleging any misdemeanor on the part of any official over whom Congress has power. It is simply a proposal to inquire whether certain alleged facts are true for information only. If the Speaker has been approached on the subject,

NO SATISFACTION HAS BEEN OBTAINED.

To avoid the risk of being taken off the floor on a point of order, and of the consequent setback which this movement in its present stage could ill-afford, it is now in consideration to amend the preamble by declaring one of the grounds of investigation to be an inquiry into the truth of McLin's allegation; that Noyes and others, claiming to represent Hayes, a candidate for the Presidency, did in his behalf, and presumably by his direction, promise rewards to the persons who committed these alleged frauds in case Hayes became President by their act, and that after he became President he did, in fulfillment of these pledges, appoint the persons who were instrumental in procuring that result, fraudulently, as they confess, to high offices. This, it is claimed, would, if proved, be

A GROUND FOR PROCEEDINGS OF IMPEACHMENT

against the President, and unquestionably would make the movement for an investigation a matter of the highest privilege. It is not yet determined whether to go to this length, but the proposal is being seriously canvassed among the few who are admitted to the counsels of the clique assuming to manage this business.

It will not fail to be noticed that this extreme measure makes the investigation one looking to the removal of the President, which is what the Democratic Congressional Committe declared ought not to be contemplated; but it is not probable that they will make serious opposition to it if there seems to be no other sure way of compassing the purpose of getting an investigation ordered. There is no question but that the Democracy are

IN A QUANDARY

about the right way of proceeding. Randall is believed to favor the plan of the Congressional Committee suggested yesterday, and to that end has, it is reported, arranged that the Committees having precedence of this Judiciary Committee in the call shall waive their privilege, so that this Committee may be certain of having the floor Saturday to report. It may, therefore, be considered certain, as far as any programme of Congressional proceedings can be certainly determined, that the movement will be made Saturday either by the Judiciary Committee in order, or by some member of the House rising to a question of privilege, and it is nearly as certain that the whole strength of the Democratic party in the House

WILL SUSTAIN THE MEASURE

in whatever shape it is presented. The Democrats profess to believe the whole business of the investigation can be speedily concluded, and a report made within a fortnight or three weeks without seriously interrupting the ordinary course of legislation or much delaying adjournment, but once an investigation is begun there is no foretelling how much it will be compelled to undertake, or when it will come to an end.

THE CURRENT SENSATION.

The revolutionary rumor of the day is that the disgruntled Republicans have supplied Tilden with evidence that two of the signatures of the Electors appended to the certified report of the Electoral College for Louisiana in 1876 were forgeries, and were thus vitiated. The facts of the case are believed to be as follows: The certificates of the Louisiana Electors were made out, and one was sent by mail and the other by special messenger. Before the messenger had delivered the certificate intrusted to his care to the President of the Senate, the Louisiana Electors thought that the form of that statement might bear the construction that they had not voted by distinct ballots for President and Vice-President,

THEY RECALLED THE MESSENGER,

and changed the phraseology of the certificate which had been in his possession so as to make that point clear according to the facts. All of the Electors concurred in this correction, but two of them, being unable to attend personally, telegraphed to the others their authority to make the change, and to use their names, therefore both the original certificates sent by mail and the corrected one again sent by messenger were delivered to the President of the Senate, both were opened and presented to the two Houses in the joint meeting together with the other certificates from Louisiana, and all were referred under the law to the Electoral Commission. All of these certificates were inspected by counsel on both sides, and the differences between the two in question were so slight and entirely unimportant that

NO QUESTION WAS EVER SUGGESTED

on the subject. If there was in this action of the Louisiana Electors any impropriety, it had no effect on the result, as the uncorrected Hayes certificate sent by mail could not have been invalid, and nobody at the time thought it could.

PUTTING THEIR HEADS TOGETHER.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—The individual members of the House Committee on the Judiciary have expressed themselves in opposition to the reporting of a resolution for the investigation of the alleged Florida Presidential election frauds, as desired by those who have initiated proceedings to that end. As the Committee have the Montgomery Blair resolutions before them, they desire to avoid the appearance of an intention to consider them in connection with the Florida question, the two subjects being separate. They will be cautious that they shall not be blended, one being designed to raise a question of the right of President Hayes to hold his office, and the other merely calculated to elicit facts in relation to the Florida election. The Judiciary Committee will meet to-morrow to consider the suggestions already made to them as individuals. Should they decide to wait for instructions from the House, Gen. Williams, of Michigan, will offer a resolution already prepared instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into all the facts touching the Florida election, and authorizing them to send for persons and papers, the preamble setting forth as the ground of action the confession of fraud by McLin, President of the Board of State Canvassers, who participated in them, and gave the Electoral vote to Hayes and Wheeler. It is thought from certain indications to-day, though the assertion cannot be made positively, that Gen. Butler will offer an amendment to such resolution instructing the Committee also to investigate the subject of the Presidential vote of Louisiana.

Representatives Finley, Williams (Mich.), Davidson, Randall, and several others held a conference this afternoon as to the best mode of proceeding in the premises.

THE TARIFF BILL.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—There were two speeches in the House upon the tariff,—one by Judge Kelley, champion of Protection, and one by Harris, of Georgia, who supported Wood's bill. Kelley's speech was a very careful presentation of the opposition to the Wood bill. He discovered all its weak points, and showed very successfully that the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee from the South have not neglected to provide for their own. For instance, sumac, which grows wild in Virginia, and is an extensive article of trade, is subjected to an increased rate of duty in the Wood bill; while shooks for the manufacture of tobacco boxes, extensively used in Virginia, are put upon the free list, but when imported for other purposes they are made dutiable.

NUMEROUS INCONGRUITIES

of that sort were indicated. The Parsee merchant, the earnest exponent of free trade, even, was quoted by Judge Kelley as denouncing the Wood bill at a private meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

Burchard, of Illinois, has the floor for to-morrow. He will devote himself to speeches which have been made against the bill. All the opponents of the bill have endeavored to belittle it by pointing out its defects. Many of these defects, Burchard says, are known to the Committee, and found their way into the bill either through

INATTENTION OR CLERICAL ERRORS,

and could be corrected in less time than has been required for the speeches of opponents of the bill. Burchard will insist that the House is to decide, not whether the Wood tariff, as submitted, is defective, but whether the House desires to reverse the present tariff system. If it does, the opportunity will be given to amend the bill in most any direction desired. It is very evident that Wood is endeavoring to secure support for the bill by making overtures, especially to protection Democrats. It cannot be ascertained that he has gained any votes, but the opponents of the bill need not be certain of an easy victory, as Wood thinks his prospects to-night are rather better than they have been for a day or two.

IN THE SENATE.

THE INDIAN BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—The Senate, after having a secret powwow over the bill for the payment of the Mexican awards, passed it, and then worked away on the Indian Appropriation bill until they had disposed of that great enigma. It was decided that Chief Joseph's band of Nez Perces, now prisoners at Fort Leavenworth, shall be colonized in the Indian Territory, and started in civil life. It was also voted after much talk to reject the House proviso that Indians who are disposed to labor for their own advancement may be employed in farming and other useful avocations. Authority was given to divert to other purposes within the discretion of the President, the appropriations made in the bill for millers, blacksmiths, engineers, carpenters, physicians, and other persons, and for various articles provided for by treaty stipulation.

BANKRUPT REPEAL BILL.

The Senate next took up the bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt act, and Senator Thurman explained his amendment, which makes the act operative until the 1st day of September next. Senators Kernan and White opposed the amendment, and wanted immediate and unconditional repeal. Senator Matthews advocated the amendment and defended the Bankrupt act. There had been an understanding that the Senate would adjourn from to-day until Monday, but those who wanted a vote on the Bankrupt bill defeated this, and also a motion to adjourn. Thurman consented to adjourn over if a vote could be reached, but Maxey took the floor, and, as it was late, a motion to adjourn until to-morrow was carried.

Senators who have interested themselves in watching the drift of sentiment among their associates on the Bankrupt bill express the opinion to-night that Sept. 1, the date proposed by Senator Thurman, will be adopted as the time for the repeal to take effect.

A SHREWD GAME.

The resolution relative to the Mexican border introduced in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, is represented to be in the interest of the Texas Pacific Railroad. The essential feature appears to be in the last clause, which declares it expedient by treaty to provide for the protection and encouragement of commerce and trade, and, with the consent of the Government, to build and equip lines of railroad from the City of Mexico to the Rio Grande, there to connect with American railroads. The Mexican Government has issued a large number of concessions for railroads, which have no practical value. Should the Morgan resolution prevail, these concessions would be valuable, as the Texas Pacific could immediately connect with one of these projected Mexican concessions, and make a direct line to the City of Mexico. The promoters of the Texas Pacific are represented as having said that the franchise for a railroad direct from New Orleans to the City of Mexico would be more valuable than a road from New Orleans to California. It is possible that, without abandoning the

project of getting to the Pacific Ocean, the Texas Pacific people may have fixed their eyes upon the City of Mexico as the Southern terminus.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

PROPOSING THE ISSUE OF $37,955,000 OF BONDS TO COMPLETE THEM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—The passage, by log-rolling, of the River and Harbor bill, appropriating $7,000,000, is likely to lead to another organized attack upon the Treasury. Representative Schleicher some time ago introduced a bill which proposed to issue four and a half per cent bonds for an amount large enough to complete all the public buildings now under construction. The bill was accompanied by the statement that the amount now paid for rent was larger than the interest on this proposed issue, and that the expenditure of this amount of money would benefit trade and labor. As a matter of fact, Government buildings are so expensively built that the interest on the investment would generally much more than meet the rental of corresponding room. After consultation with the Treasury Department and some prominent members of the Administration, Schleicher has prepared a list of the buildings he proposes to complete. It aggregates the magnificent sum of $37,955,000, and waters enough districts to make a majority in its favor altogether probable. The list of buildings to be completed is as follows:

Court-House at Albany, N. Y.	$400,000
Court-House and Post-Office at Atlanta, Ga	75,000
Sub-Treasury and Post-Office at Boston	2,000,000
Court-House and Sub-Treasury at Chicago	1,500,000
Court-House and Post-Office at Cincinnati	3,250,000
Court-House and Post-Office at Evansville, Ind	30,000
Court-House and Post-Office at Fall River, Mass	150,000
Court-House and Post-Office at Grand Rapids, Mich	50,000
Court-House and Post-Office at Hartford, Conn	300,000
Post-Office at Harrisburg, Pa	200,000
Court-House and Post-Office at Little Rock, Ark	150,000
Custom-House and Post-Office at Memphis, Tenn	400,000
Custom-House, Post-Office, and Court-House at Nashville, Tenn	225,000
Court-House and Post-Office at Philadelphia	3,000,000
Appraisers' store, San Francisco	100,000
Court-House at St. Louis	1,600,000
Court-House and Post-Office at Utica, N. Y	150,000
State, War, and Navy Department buildings	5,000,000
Library of Congress or extension of Capitol	3,000,000
National Museum or Smithsonian grounds	250,000
Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Treasury Department	500,000
Extension of Winder's building	300,000
Coast Survey	300,000
New building and sites, and Treasury Department, Court-House and Post-Office at Austin, Tex	200,000
Post-Office at Baltimore	2,000,000
Court-House and Post-Office at Brooklyn, N. Y	1,000,000
Appraisers' stores, Boston	750,000
Court-House and Post-Office at Denver, Col	200,000
Court-House and Post-Office at Jefferson City, Mo	200,000
Court-House and Post-Office at Jackson, Miss	200,000
Court-House and Post-Office at Montgomery, Ala	200,000
Court-House at New York	5,000,000
Appraiser's stores, New York	1,250,000
Court-House and Post-Office, Pittsburg, Pa	1,000,000
Court-House, Post-Office, and Territorial Building, Salt Lake City, Utah	150,000
Total	$35,080,000

The following are the new buildings proposed on the list:

Post-Office, Augusta, Ga	$100,000
Court-House and Post-Office, Boise City, Idaho	75,000
Court-House and Post-Office, Brownsville, Tenn	100,000
Court-House and Post-Office, Bridgeport, Conn	100,000
Court-House and Post-Office, Council Bluffs, Ia	150,000
Post-Office, Dayton, O	100,000
Post-Office and Court-House, Galveston, Tex	100,000
Post-Office and Court-House, Helena, Mon	75,000
Post-Office, Houston, Texas	100,000
Post-Office and Court-House, Jacksonville, Fla	150,000
Post-Office and Court-House, Keokuk, Iowa	150,000
Post-Office and Court-House, Key West, Fla	100,000
Post-Office and Court-House, Leavenworth, Kan	150,000
Post-Office and Court-House, Lynchburg, Va	150,000
Post-Office, Minneapolis, Minn	100,000
Post-Office, Austin, Ill	100,000
Court-House and Post-Office, Rochester, N. Y	150,000
Court-House and Post-Office, Savannah, Ga	200,000
Court-House and Post-Office, Syracuse, N. Y	200,000
Post-Office, Troy, N. Y	100,000
Post-Office, Virginia City, Nev	100,000
Post-Office and Court-House, Wilmington, N. C	150,000
Post-Office and Court-House, Yankton, Dak	75,000
Total	$2,875,000

NOTES AND NEWS.

FOX AND WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—Senator Matthews has received many letters from Wisconsin thanking him for his resolution asking for information in regard to the character of the improvements of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, which has been saddled on to the River and Harbor bill for a long time past. The intimation in these letters is that the whole thing is a job and a fraud. The friends of Senator Howe are not disposed to relish that attention to Wisconsin matters on the part of Mr. Matthews.

The Congressional Campaign Committee meets to-morrow night to prepare a definite plan for the campaign. It had been the purpose of some members of the Committee to secure a large fund by the assessment of Government employes, irrespective of the President's Civil-Service order. These members of the Congressional Committee had forgotten the clause in the Legislative Appropriation bill of 1876 forbidding such assessments. Members of that Committee to-day discovered this clause, and it will have the effect to defeat a portion of the plans of the Campaign Committee. The section provides that executive officers or employes of the United States not appointed by the President are prohibited from requesting, giving to, or receiving from any other officers or employes of the Government any money or property, or other thing of value, for political purposes, and such officer or employe who shall offend shall be at once discharged from the service of the United States, and be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding $500.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The demagogues had their hour in the House early this morning. The friends of the laboring-man sprang up like mushrooms upon the floor when the Committee on Education and Labor reported a resolution to provide for the enforcement of the Eight-Hour law. The resolution in effect declared that the Eight-Hour law should be enforced, and that Government workmen shall receive ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. It was curious to hear the arguments which these professional friends of labor advanced in support of this resolution. One class advocated it on the philosophical ground that the laborer can do as much work in eight hours as in ten, yet S. S. Cox was indiscreet enough to support it because, as he said, by its passage an opportunity will be offered for the employment of one-fifth more men. It is not necessary that these two theories of the Eight-Hour law should be consistent. It was enough for the candidate for Congressional honors in the fall that they could mail the *Congressional Record* to their constituents, showing that they had spoken for the great cause of labor.

WANTS A MANDAMUS.

Elliott Shutz, Postmaster at Marshalltown, Ia., made an application here this afternoon for a mandamus against the Postmaster-General to compel him to show cause why he should have reduced the petitioner's salary. He claims $4,000 more than he has received.

DO NOT WANT NEGROES.

The Philadelphia contractors for the South American railroad are unsuccessful in endeavoring to secure colored laborers here from the fear of the colored men that they will be sold into slavery, the Brazilian Minister having been called upon by the colored men, and stated that, although slavery has not been fully abolished in Brazil, it is in process of abolition by gradual emancipation, which will make the country free in twenty-one years. There is a law in Brazil prohibiting colored men from settling in that country, and they can only be taken in by contract under a special act.

THE PROPOSED NEW TRUNK RAILROAD.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—The Senate Committee on Railroads to-day heard D. Feithausen, of Chicago, in advocacy of the bill granting a Federal charter to the "National Railroad Company of the United States, to construct and maintain a railroad from the Hudson River to Chicago, Council Bluffs, St. Louis, and Winona, and other centres of population, production, and commerce necessary to promote the interests of commerce and cheap transportation among the States."

"BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS."

The Sub-Committee on National Affairs to-day continued their examination of witnesses to ascertain the business transactions between William J. Murtagh, the former proprietor of the *National Republican*, and Secretary Robeson.

THE 4 PER CENTS.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan to-day, $246,000.

NAVAL ACADEMY VISITORS.

The Secretary of the Navy appointed the following Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy at the annual examination in June: Rear Admiral John L. Worden, Capt. Clark H. Wells, Capt. J. R. Bruse, Chief-Engineer B. F. Isherwood, U. S. N.; Maj.-Gen. John Pope, U. S. A.; General Wager Swayne, Ohio; the Rev. Dr. A. Wheeler, Pennsylvania; the Hon. John Hancock, Texas; Col. Isaac H. Reed, New York; Capt. William H. Parker, President of the Maryland Agricultural College; Dr. P. O. Hooper, Arkansas; the Hon. Alexander Brown, South Carolina; Prof. C. M. Woodward, Missouri; the Rev. G. M. I. Wright, Minnesota; Daniel S. Printup, Georgia.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—Mr. Davis (Ill.) called up the Senate bill to provide for the distribution of the awards made under the convention between the United States of America and Mexico, concluded on the 4th of July, 1868. Discussion ensued in regard to certain alleged fraudulent claims of Benjamin Weil and the Loabra Silver-Mining Company.

Mr. Edmunds, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, said there were some things in the possession of the Committee in regard to these claims which the Senate should know, and moved that the doors be closed. Agreed to.

The discussion in secret session was continued until 2 o'clock, during which time the amendment of the Committee on the Judiciary in regard to these claims was amended to read as follows: "That the awards made in the case of Benjamin Wiel, and in the case of the Loabra Silver-Mining Company, shall not, nor shall any part thereof, be paid, except as in this section provided. The President of the United States shall, within six months next after the passage of this act, consider and determine upon such evidence and information as he shall deem just, whether there is a probable cause to believe that the honor of the United States, the principles of public law, or considerations of justice and equity require that said awards, or either of them, shall be opened, or set aside, or a new trial be had in respect of the validity or justice of the respective claims on which they are founded; and if the President shall so determine, the award or awards so determined upon shall not be paid over by the Government of the United States to said claimants, and shall be suspended to await such action in respect thereto as the two Governments may in due course agree upon. But if the President shall not so determine as aforesaid within the said six months, then the award or awards aforesaid not so determined upon shall be paid in the manner and proportions provided for other awards in this act mentioned."

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

During the secret session the debate was in regard to information as to the claims mentioned before the Judiciary Committee, which it was said should not be made public, as it might defeat the ends of justice.

When the doors reopened, Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill to regulate the Railway Mail Service. Referred. It is a duplicate of the bill introduced in the House by Mr. Phillips.

The President pro tem. laid before the Senate a communication from the Grand Army of the Republic inviting the Senate to attend memorial services at Arlington Cemetery Decoration-Day. Laid on the table.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill, and the amendment submitted by Mr. Hoar yesterday authorizing the President to dispense with the expenditure of any appropriations in the bill, providing he may deem them unnecessary, and the consent of the tribe shall be first obtained, and also appropriating $10,000 to be expended for the benefit of the tribes in such manner as the President may with their consent approve, was laid on the table,—yeas, 31; nays, 16.

The question then being on the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations providing that the several appropriations made for teachers, millers, blacksmiths, engineers, and other employes on the reservations, and for various supplies for Indians, may be diverted to other uses for the benefit of the Indians, within the discretion of the President and with the consent of the tribes, which was reported as a substitute for the third, fourth, and fifth sections of the House bill, which authorized the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to employ the Indians in farming or other civilized avocations, and pay them out money appropriated for subsistence when it can be spared, etc.; also, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior, in case of emergency requiring immediate action, to use the funds appropriated for other purposes, was agreed to, with an amendment submitted by Mr. Hoar striking out the word "teachers," so that the fund appropriated for them should not be diverted.

Mr. Allison submitted an amendment providing that no purchase of supplies exceeding in the aggregate the value of $500 shall be made at any one time without advertisement, except in case of emergency, when purchases may be made in open market not exceeding $3,000 in value. Agreed to.

Various unimportant amendments were agreed to, and the bill, having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, the amendments made in Committee concurred in, and the bill read a third time and passed.

Mr. Ferry, from the Conference Committee on the bill to regulate the advertising of mails lettings, submitted a report, and in explanation thereof said the principal difference between the two Houses was in regard to advertising rates in newspapers, which was now regulated by the old law of 1853, allowing 40 cents per folio, and did not give sufficient compensation. The Senate amendment was to provide for the payment of commercial rates for Government advertising from all departments of the Government. As the amendment was agreed upon in conference, it fixed the rates to be paid for advertising for the Post-Office Department only, and not for the other departments. It was fixed on a commercial basis for that department.

The report was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. Rollins introduced a bill to continue in force the act of March 3, 1877, to provide for the support of the Government of the District of Columbia. Referred.

Mr. Dorsey said it had been the intention to call up the Post-Office Appropriation bill immediately upon the completion of the Indian Appropriation bill, but, at the request of several Senators, it had been agreed that the bill to repeal the Bankrupt law should be first considered. He gave notice that he would call up the Post-Office Appropriation bill on Monday next.

Mr. Ferry said as soon as the bill to repeal the Bankrupt law should be disposed of he would call up the bill to repeal the Specie-Resumption act.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Thurman, took up the bill to repeal the Bankrupt act.

Mr. Thurman, referring to the amendment submitted by him when the bill was last before the Senate, so as to provide that the repeal shall take effect on the 1st of September next, said he submitted it as a compromise between those favoring Jan. 1, 1879, the time now named in the bill, and those in favor of the repeal taking effect upon the passage of the act. Should his amendment be defeated, he would then move to insert Aug. 1, 1878. He did not think the people of this country were fairly notified of the fact that the bill would be repealed immediately. It had been in the Judiciary Committee a long time, and they were not prepared for repeal. He thought it best to allow it to remain in force until September. Some consideration was due to the men who were indebted, and Congress should not in hot haste put an end to this law at once.

Mr. Beck said the bill to repeal the Bankrupt law immediately had passed the House by an overwhelming majority, and at another time passed the Senate by an overwhelming majority. The Senator from Ohio (Thurman) seemed to have changed his tactics. Now he wanted to give the people four months' notice of the repeal. The country was not in condition to stand this sort of thing. If it was a good thing to repeal the Bankrupt law, it was a good thing to have its repeal take effect immediately. Let the question be settled. Nothing so deranged the business of the country as uncertainty.

Mr. Whyte favored the absolute and immediate repeal of the law.

Mr. Kernan favored the rejection of all the Senate amendments and the passage of the bill after agreeing to the House amendments, which he thought perfected it.

Mr. Matthews said he had supposed this bill would be accepted by the Senate as it came from the Judiciary Committee. He accepted the amendment of the Committee to have the repeal take effect the 1st of January, 1879, because at that time Congress would have been in session a month, and an opportunity would be offered to frame a wise substitute for the present Bankrupt law. He argued that the friends of the immediate repeal of the law had not given sufficient reason for their zeal in this matter. He referred to petitions presented by the Senators from Ohio and elsewhere favoring its immediate repeal, and said he had no doubt he would please a large number of his personal and political friends should he support the immediate repeal of the law, but he could not do so. He argued that to pass a bill for the immediate repeal of the law would be a violation of the fundamental principles of justice, as it would impair the obligation of contracts. The passage of the bill would be to pass a retroactive law, because it would operate upon past contracts.

Mr. Whyte asked if the passage of the Bankrupt law itself was not retroactive. Did it not operate upon former contracts?

Mr. Matthews said yes. It was wrong in the sense of depriving the people of their rights. Continuing his remarks, he said the Bankrupt law was passed in 1867, but it was only within the past two or three years this clamor had been made for its repeal. He had a letter this morning from a friend in Indiana denouncing him for his support of the Bankrupt law, and said no one wanted it in existence except thieves. That was the style of argument used. He stood upon his own convictions, and while he questioned the motives of no one, he did not allow any one to question his. He favored the Bankrupt law because he thought it was for the good of the country,—because he thought it was right. Seeing that the repeal of the law was a foregone conclusion, he would vote for the amendment of his colleague fixing Sept. 1 as the time of repeal, as that was better than immediate repeal.

Pending discussion, Mr. Anthony moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet Monday next. Rejected—yeas, 19; nays, 31.

Mr. Thurman urged the Senate to remain in session and finish the bill to repeal the Bankrupt law to-day. He had no doubt it could be finished in half an hour, then he would not object to an adjournment until Monday.

Mr. Eaton moved to adjourn. Rejected—yeas, 26; nays, 28.

Mr. Hereford introduced a bill to provide for the election of Representatives to the Forty-sixth Congress from West Virginia. Referred.

Mr. Anthony, from the Committee on Printing, reported back the House joint resolution to print 300,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the year 1876 with an amendment to reduce the number to 200,000. Also an amendment to print and bind copies of the Colonial Charters and Constitutions for the use of Congress and Executive Departments of the Government.

Mr. Anthony said as the resolution came from the House of Representatives it would cost $95,000 to print the Agricultural Report. As amended by the Senate Committee, it would cost $73,000 to print that report, and $16,720 to print the Colonial Charters and Constitutions. The joint resolution was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Beck, by request, introduced a bill for the relief of Norman Wiard. Referred to the Committee on Claims. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to pay him $235,568 for work and labor done, material supplied, and cash advanced from 1861 to 1865, under contracts with the War and Navy Departments.

Mr. Ingalls, by request, introduced a bill to provide for the payment of interest due the Chickasaw Indians. Referred.

The Senate then proceeded with the consideration of the bill to repeal the bankrupt law.

Mr. Maxey spoke in opposition to all the Senate amendments and in favor of agreeing to the House amendments and passing the bill, but before he had been speaking long he yielded to Mr. Davis (Ill.), and, on his motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House, a joint resolution was reported from the Committee on Education and Labor for the enforcement of the Eight-Hour law in all departments of the Government. This gave rise to a lively discussion, in the course of which Mr. Banks denounced the disregard of the law by the Government as "scandalous and infamous," and Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, advocated a penalty for its disregard, and said there was more powder and ball wanted in the administration of the law. The joint resolution passed.

The Senate bill authorizing the citizens of Colorado, Nevada, and the Territories to fell and remove timber on the public lands for mining and domestic purposes was passed, with an amendment, offered by Mr. Fort, that such lands shall not be open to railroad corporations for the cutting of timber.

Mr. Reagan endeavored to have his little bill to regulate inter-State transportation by railroad made the special order of Saturday, so as to take it out of the morning hour, and give a chance to other committees to be called. Objection was made, and Mr. Reagan said the bill would occupy the morning hour until the House grew sick of it.

The Speaker suggested that the bill might be got rid of by a motion to lay it on the table, which motion was made by Mr. Beebe, but was rejected.

Mr. Thompson then spoke in support of the bill. He said that last season 13,000,000 barrels of oil, produced in Pennsylvania, had been shipped to the seaboard. The established rate of transportation was $1.50 per barrel, which should have given to the railroad companies $18,500,000. Instead of that the railroad companies actually received only $5,000,000, the other $13,500,000 having been diverted from the stockholders and from shippers into the pockets of an unscrupulous ring. The bill proposed to abolish that system. Illustrating the magnitude of the coal-oil interest, he said that fifteen years ago it was an article unknown to commerce, but now it stood second on the list of exports, cotton being first. It brought back more gold to this country than all the wheat, or flour, or bacon, or lard, or lumber, or tobacco, or any other commodity exported. Every interest of the country was being crushed by the unjust discrimination of railroad companies, which this bill was intended to prohibit. He contended that this bill was even in the interest of the railroad companies themselves, which should be prevented from committing felo de se. It was only aimed at the "Oil Ring" and other combinations of thieves.

At the close of Mr. Thompson's speech, Mr. Reagan renewed his proposition to have the bill made the special order for Saturday, and there was no objection made.

The bill subjecting the Fort Wayne military reservation in Arkansas to entry as other public lands in that State was passed.

Mr. Sapp reported a bill to restore certain lands in Iowa to settlement under the Homestead law, which was passed.

Peter Cooper, the candidate for President at the last election, was given the privileges of the floor. He is on his way to South Carolina.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Sayler in the chair, on the Tariff bill.

Mr. Kelley, member of the Committee on Ways and Means, said that the most noteworthy part of the speeches of the gentleman from New York (Wood) was where he declined to explain in detail the provisions of the bill. No part of the people had asked Congress to revise the tariff; from no city, town, or county had there come such a proposition. The loom and spindle were standing still, the mine unwrought, the fires were out in furnaces, the captains of industry by thousands were passing into bankruptcy, and laboring people by millions into want, if not into pauperism. They were not permitted to endure the primal curse and earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. They appealed to Congress to relieve them, but not one of them suggested that it could be done by a revision of the tariff in the interest of foreign producers, who were supplanting American merchants in New York and elsewhere. He spoke of the absence of a specific free list in the bill as a fatal defect. If the Committee on Ways and Means had listened to the statements of the men who understood the tariff, a free list would have been inserted, and the Committee would have been saved the shame of having reported so ridiculous an abortion. The Committee had no particular malice against anybody, but a general malice against all industries. There was an ugly habit in some countries of "running amuck," where a man, intoxicated with arrack or hasheesh, armed himself with a sharp knife, and hacked and slayed whoever he might meet. He had no malice against anybody in particular, but ran amuck against all mankind. He (Kelley) thought he could show that the Committee, inspired by the wonderful writings of British free-trade dreamers, had determined to "run amuck" among the American manufacturers. To borrow a simile from a former Senator from Oregon (Nesmith), he could only compare the bill to a mule, with no pride of ancestry, nothing like it having gone before, and no hope of posterity, because it was not possible that any deliberative body would accept it as a model for future laws. He denied Mr. Wood's statement that the bill had received the assent of those engaged in the iron and steel trade, and said those gentlemen had been invited to Washington, had been assured that the bill would inevitably pass, and had been told by the highest authority in the House that their only chance was to make a concession, and to state the lowest terms under which they could live. But even then they refused as a body to make any terms, and they said, Let us go down if it be the judgment of the country that the iron and steel industry must be prostrated. The bill as a whole was disturbing industry; it involved revolution. Industry stood appalled; the wool-grower of the West could get no price for his wool because the wool manufacturers of the East did not know what the tariff was to be, and did know that if this tariff was to prevail his mill must go. With the millions of idle men now unemployed, with forges, furnaces, and factories entirely closed, how would the working people be fed, and what army would keep them in order? He repeated that this was a revolutionary measure. It was the very madness of theory to assert that a tariff which stimulated production, and which added to the world's supplies, enhanced prices, in view of the fact that the prices of goods are lower now than they ever were. No one could tell whether the pending bill would most promote free trade or protection. If it were a free-trade bill it was against the tendency and drift of the age. Even England was beginning to realize the sad mistake she made when she did not confine the freedom of trade to raw materials and food. He quoted Mr. Wood as saying that the last quarter of the century had been distinguished by war, but he (Kelley) thought its crowning glory was a triumph of peace, and the testimony which the United States had given to the world in the Centennial Exposition of the value of the protective system in developing the resources of a nation and attributes of a people.

Mr. Harris (Ga.), another member of the Committee on Ways and Means, made a speech in favor of the bill, as one that would affect desirable changes in the existing system.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10—1 a. m.—Indications—For the Tennessee and Ohio Valley, north and west winds, stationary or lower temperatures, rising barometer, and clear weather will prevail.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, diminishing northwest winds, shifting to southeast, warmer, clear weather, stationary and falling barometer.

For the Lake Region, southwest winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, stationary or rising barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 9.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a.m.	29.953	49	64	W	8	.....	Clear.
11:18 a.m.	29.943	57	41	W	17	.....	Cloudy.
2:00 p.m.	29.956	58	42	W	20	.....	Fair.
3:53 p.m.	29.964	58	42	W	12	.....	Cloudy.
9:00 p.m.	29.995	52	60	W	5	.....	Clear.
10:18 p.m.	30.013	50	65	W	4	.....	Clear.

Maximum, 59; minimum, 46.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 9—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
St. Paul	30.03	47	N., fresh	......	Fair.
Yankton	30.33	40	N. W., fresh	......	Clear.
LaCrosse	30.01	49	N., fresh	......	Fair.
Cheyenne	30.24	41	S. W., gent.	......	Clear.
Denver	30.29	47	Calm	......	Fair.
Omaha	30.19	49	N. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Leavenworth	30.22	51	Calm	......	Clear.
Keokuk	30.12	51	W., fresh	......	Clear.
Davenport	30.09	48	W., fresh	......	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.98	48	W., fresh	......	Clear.
Alpena	29.82	44	W., fresh	......	Fair.
Grand Haven	29.94	48	S. W., brisk	......	Cloudy.
Chicago	30.01	50	W., gent.	......	Clear.
Detroit	29.93	49	W., fresh	......	Clear.
Toledo	29.94	53	W., fresh	......	Fair.
Cleveland	29.95	55	W., fresh	......	Thrt'ning

POLITICAL.

Platform Agreed Upon by the National Labor Greenbackers.

A Heterogeneous Mixture of Crude and Impracticable Communistic Ideas.

John R. Eden and the Fifteenth District.

He Will Have to Hump Himself to Get Renominated.

Names of Some Other Gentlemen Who Are After His Place.

A Correspondent Tenders Good Advice to Illinois Republicans.

The Weak Points of Senator Howe's Reply to G. W. Julian.

GREENBACK-LABOR.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 9.—The National Convention continued its session until 2:30 this morning, owing to a bitter discussion of the platform, and renewed the session and discussion at 10 o'clock to-day, with but little more than half the delegates present. F. W. Hughes made a long speech, largely upon the labor question, favoring eight hours for work, and deprecating the work of children in factories. Other speeches followed, but the speakers were interrupted frequently, and unpleasant expressions exchanged.

F. P. Dewees, Chairman of the State Central Committee, read a more conservative platform than that read the night before, and it was loudly cheered. Mr. H. Emerson, of Beaver, moved it be adopted, when there were loud cries of "No gag law," "Hold on."

A delegate from Fayette alluded to the mob of Luzerne, which brought forty delegates to their feet.

Exceptions were taken to the portion of the last platform read which proposed that the party be called the "Greenback Labor party," instead of "National," and a vote to strike out that portion of the platform provoked the liveliest discussion between the labor and greenback elements, and the speeches all alluded to "the two elements in the Convention." A motion to strike out "Greenback Labor party" was lost by an overwhelming vote.

A resolution that the Convention condemn any lawlessness or violence was adopted, and the platform read this morning was also adopted, with a few amendments.

F. P. Dewees was re-elected Chairman of the State Central Committee. Dr. Sturgeon, Chairman of the National Executive Committee, delivered the address, and the Convention adjourned sine die.

THE PLATFORM IN FULL.

The following is the full text of the platform adopted by the National State Convention:

The United States, by reason of its vast territory, fertile soil, variety of productions, rich minerals, and temperate climate, could, wisely governed, sustain in comfort, and even luxury, a population tenfold greater than at present occupying it. Nevertheless, with an enterprising, industrious people, after a series of abundant harvests, manufacturers are idle, business prostrate, labor unemployed, and starvation impending. This condition of affairs has been produced by the control of the producing interests of the country by non-producers, and by legislation in favor of non-productive capital and as against the interests of the laborers of the country. The policy adopted has reduced the value of property, public and private, over one-half, whilst national, State, municipal, and private debts, nominally the same, have, by reason of such reduction, practically doubled. From such a policy the bankruptcy of the producing interests has been a natural and inevitable result. For such control both the Republican and Democratic parties are responsible, as the wisdom of such policy has been affirmed by the Republicans at Cincinnati and the Democrats at St. Louis, and by both parties in their State Conventions adopted in Pennsylvania. Wisdom would dictate as a remedy for existing evils not only the repeal of the pernicious laws, and the establishment of a wise and judicious financial system formed in the interest of the productive labor of the country, but also the condemnation of the people, manifested at the ballot-box, of the Democratic and Republican parties, by whom the producing interests of the country have been destroyed. Therefore it is

Resolved, That neither the Democratic nor Republican party of the country are entitled to the confidence of the people or worthy of their support, and that their record in the past has been such as to render any pledge they may make in the future as unreliable, as unworthy of credit to be regarded as pledges made under the fear of public wrath to be unredeemed if by reason of the pledge public indignation is allayed.

Second—That we reaffirm and indorse the platform of principles adopted by the Toledo National Convention on the 22d of February, 1878.

Third—That, as the power to create money is the highest prerogative of the Government, and as, upon the regulation of the volume and value of such money by wise and judicious legislation, depends the prosperity and the welfare of the nation, such power should be zealously guarded and controlled, and no power to regulate either its volume or value should be given to banks or other money corporations, who, by means of such power, could subserve private ends, and at will contract or expand the currency of the country, and thus hold all the producing and laboring interests in absolute bondage.

Fourth—That the present national banking system is not only burdensome to the people by reason of the substitution of an inferior currency for money at a heavy expense to the country, in the useless payment of interest on bonds, but by reason of the power in them such banks are obtaining permanent control of the Government, and are becoming the absolute masters of all business interests of the country, and, in the interest of the manufacturer, farmer, the mechanic, and laborer, national bank currency should be withdrawn from circulation, and full legal-tender money substituted by the Government in lieu thereof.

Fifth—That as the the wealth of the nation is founded on labor, the laborer should be protected in his just rights. It is desirable that the hours of labor should be so limited as to afford the laborer an opportunity to cultivate his mental faculties and enjoy rational social intercourse with his friends; to earn such reasonable wages as may be an equitable proportion of the profits of his industry, and this so that he may ameliorate his condition and obtain the comforts and luxuries of life, and thus by increasing consumption open new avenues for industry, and new fields for labor; to educate his children, and thus by universal education elevate the laborer and character of the laborer for the purpose of attaining these ends.

Sixth—That the prison contract-system should be prohibited. That Federal and State Governments, and municipal corporations, should limit the hours of labor. That the manufacturing, mining, farming, and laborers' interests of the country be protected:

1. By lowering the rate of interest on money, and effect this by the Government issuing full legal-tender money sufficient for the wants of trade, and regulating its value by wise and judicious legislation.

2. By the protection of American industries by the enactment of a tariff based on constitutional limits for revenue, but with discrimination for the protection of labor, the farmer, miner, the manufacturer, and the producing interest.

3. By holding the public lands for the use of the actual settler, and not to be granted as subsidies have been so granted; to hold such corporations to a strict accountability, and where the terms of the grant have not been complied with to reclaim such lands as having been forfeited and as having reverted to the Government.

4. By opening new fields for labor in the constructing of works of national importance either directly by the Government itself or by rendering assistance, in no case to be in the form of subsidies, but all outlays of the Government to be adequately secured.

5. By encouraging our ship-building interests, and the carrying of American products in American ships, and to render such aid, under proper guarantees against fraud, as will enable American steamships to compete with foreign ones.

6. To afford a safe depository for money, and to protect people against fraud and loss occasioned by savings banks and trust companies, a postal-depository system should be established, from which, upon money being deposited, certificates of deposit bearing a low rate of interest should be issued, and which certificates should be payable on demand in full legal-tender Government money.

7. That we demand the repeal by the State Government of all charters and special privileges inconsistent with the present Constitution of the State,—the damage, if any, when judicially ascertained, to be paid by the State.

8. That we demand the passage and enforcement of such laws as will prevent all combinations, discriminations, or granting of rebates by transportation companies, and compelling the common carrier to furnish the same facilities and perform the same service for the same price to all men.

9. That we demand the immediate repeal of the Resumption act of 1875.

10. That we demand the equal and just taxation of all property whatsoever, except that used by the Federal Government, and used or held for Government purposes.

11. That we demand the payment of Government bonds according to the original contract,—in lawful money of the nation.

Seventh—That to significantly designate our State organization, designed to secure financial and labor reform, we adopt the name of National Greenback Labor party of Pennsylvania.

The following resolution was also adopted, and ordered to be inserted in the platform:

WHEREAS, The struggles of seven centuries for civil liberty have in this country culminated in securing to all an equal right to the ballot; and

WHEREAS, We believe the intelligent and honest exercise of this privilege, judiciously directed to the finances of the country, will secure general prosperity through a more equitable distribution of the products of labor; therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention condemns all lawlessness, violence, or disorder to accomplish its ends, believing that the happiness of the whole people can only be permanently secured through the ballot.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—Chairman Hughes received a dispatch to-night from Mr. Sherer, declining the nomination of the National party for Lieutenant Governor. The filling of the vacancy will devolve upon the State Committee. It is believed that Bentley will also decline the nomination as Judge of the Supreme Court.

AT JOLIET, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., May 9.—The Nationals have started their lecturers out for the fall campaign, and, by appearances now, they will make a vigorous fight. J. H. Randall, a laborer and reformer, is speaking in the county now. Last night he spoke at Wilmington, the night before in this place, and on Tuesday night at Braidwood. The laboring element and those afflicted with hard times crowd in and give him good audiences.

OHIO.

GERRYMANDERING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., May 9.—There was a lively time in the Democratic caucus to-night, the Senate and House holding separate meetings. After much discussion in the House a vote was taken which passed with a hurrah for redistricting the State in the interest of the Democratic party. Much excitement prevailed. Some who were opposed to the move held back for a time, but were finally whipped into the traces and made to support the measure. A resolution was adopted and a committee appointed to draw up a bill redistricting the State as regards Congressional representation, and a motion was made and carried that every member of the House would support any bill looking toward that end, whether or not it might affect

THEIR PERSONAL ASPIRATIONS.

In the Senate, the caucus was decidedly more deliberative. The members, as a rule, considered the measure ill-advised, and that the last days of the session could be put to better advantage in the interest of the people than in redistricting. The majority were of the opinion that too much reorganizing and redistricting would result in defeat to the party; that they already had a heavy burden to bear; that, should this measure be adopted, the Democrats must necessarily explain; that no Republican votes could be gained by any such measure, and the bill, if passed, would have to be rushed through without discussion; that, in the opening of the campaign, all would have to be explained, which would at once place the party on the defensive, which was

EQUIVALENT TO DEFEAT.

A vote was then taken, which stood 5 for and 10 against redistricting. A Committee of the House will at once draw up a bill, which will be passed. It seems hardly probable that it can get through the Senate, but as partisanship is running high, it is impossible to foretell the exact result.

EDEN.

THE FIFTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., May 8.—If the self-righteous Morrison can scarcely be saved, where shall the ungodly Edens appear? This is the conundrum which, just now, is agitating the whippers-in for John R. Eden, member of Congress from the Fifteenth District.

In more parallels than one is the Democratic party a Bourbon party. While as Bourbons it never learns and never forgets anything, at the same time it is essentially a party of caste, and lives almost exclusively under the law of entailment. Its peculiar Democracy is handed down from father to son, and its leaders, like the Mormon Priesthood, are creatures of the Endowment House.

A VISION OF EDEN.

Recovering from the staggering blow it received in 1860, the Democracy again took the field as a party in 1862. The promulgation of the Emancipation Proclamation and the absence of thousands of the voters in the army, encouraged the Old-Line Democracy to make one more campaign for supremacy. It will be remembered that that campaign was a success; the State was carried on the popular vote by James C. Allen, of Crawford, for Congressman-at-Large, and a Legislature returned which, it will also be remembered, became so odious that Gov. Yates had to exercise his constitutional prerogative and prorogue the disreputable mob. Among the surprises of that campaign of 1862 was the election of John R. Eden to Congress from what was then the old Seventh District, composed of the Counties of Iroquois, Ford, Vermilion, Champaign, Piatt, Moultrie, Douglas, Macon, Coles, Cumberland, and Edgar,—every county but three having voted a majority for Lincoln in 1860, the County of Vermilion giving Eden a majority, although Lincoln had carried it by 1,700. In the summer of '62 a party of Democrats met at the Essex House in Mattoon, and merely for form's sake, and with the desire of keeping up the party organization, gave Eden the barren nomination, as they supposed, for Congress. The popular upheaval which followed the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation, coupled, as I said before, with the absence of loyal men in the army, resulted in Eden's election over Elijah McCarty, of Douglas County, the Republican candidate. Eden was then a poor country lawyer, living in Sullivan, Moultrie County. Nothing is known of his Congressional record that term, but in 1864, in accordance with the usages of the party, he was

NOMINATED A SECOND TIME

by a delegate convention held at Tolono. The Republicans nominated H. P. H. Bromwell, of Coles, known as the "Poet of the Bowlders." By that time the soldiers had largely returned, and the sober second-thought of the people asserted itself, and Bromwell had an easy victory over Eden. Then Eden retired to private life and moved to Decatur.

In 1866, fresh from the army, and with a brilliant record,—bearing honorable scars upon his person,—Gen. John Charles Black, of Champaign, became the Democratic candidate for Congress. Bromwell was renominated, and defeated Black by the regular party vote.

In 1868, Col. Jesse Moore, of Macon, laid down his Presiding Elder's commission, which he had resumed after coming out of the army, and beat Bromwell for the Republican nomination. Tom Brewer, of Cumberland, ran as the Bourbon candidate, and, as usual, was badly defeated. Those who knew Eden then say his chafings under the obscurity forced upon him were terrible to behold. He writhed and fretted like a galley-slave, so much so that his friends took pity and begged for him the barren Democratic nomination for Governor against John M. Palmer. Eden ran in 1868 for Governor; at least his name appeared on the printed tickets. And his defeat would have been the political death of even such a man as Cook County Wallace. In 1870, Eden appeared again as a candidate for a legislative nomination, but was beaten in Convention.

In 1870, Jesse Moore was renominated for Congress, and Andy Hunter, of Edgar, was his opponent, Jesse winning by a neck.

In 1871 the State was redistricted, and, in order to get rid of several intensely Democratic counties, the Republican Legislature bunched nine of them into one district and called it the Fifteenth. These counties are Edgar, Clark, Crawford, Lawrence, Jasper, Cumberland, Effingham, Shelby, and Moultrie. All at once Eden felt a call to return to his native county, Moultrie. The Convention that year, 1872, was held at Effingham. The contestants were James C. Allen, Tom Brewer, A. J. Hunter, George R. Wendling, and Silas Whitehead, Eden not being able to carry his own county. The fight was bitter for 184 ballots, and prolonged till midnight. At last, seeing that an outside man was necessary, each candidate

AGREED UPON EDEN

as the one least likely to give him trouble in the future. It is said that Eden took the nomination on the 185th ballot, with warm assurance to the contestants that in no event would he be in their way again. The Republicans nominated Capt. George Hunt, now Senator from Edgar, who, of course, was badly beaten by Eden. So Eden got another term in Congress, and made the usual record,—that of a mere cipher.

In 1874, the Convention was held at Paris. Hunter had canvassed the district, and had a reasonable certainty of getting the nomination, but Eden importuned for the usual complimentry indorsement of a second term as a vindication of his record. After exacting a positive promise from Eden that he would leave the field clear in 1876, Hunter reluctantly withdrew his name. Eden was renominated, and defeated Judge Jacob Wilkin, of Clark.

In 1876, Eden did not have so smooth a campaign of it. Early in the year Andy Hunter, of Paris, again began a canvass of the district against Eden, and met with flattering success and promises everywhere. Two months before the Convention met it was more than certain that Hunter had delegates enough to secure his choice over Eden.

A SCARED CONGRESSMAN.

The nonentity got badly frightened, and so he imported James C. Robinson, better known as "Jim" Robinson, of Springfield, into the district. For six weeks "Jim's" mission was that of pacificator, and well he did his work. When the Convention met, delegates who were pledged and instructed for Hunter deliberately followed "Jim" Robinson over into Eden's camp, and Eden once more bore the glorious standard of the Democracy on to victory and Washington. Open charges of bribery and corruption were made by Hunter's friends as against Eden and Robinson, but nothing came of them, the usual 4,000 majority appearing on the tally-sheets,—Chaffee, of Shelby County, being his opponent.

WHO IS THIS MAN EDEN?

There is such a thing as a quickened conscience even under the wamus of a Bourbon Democrat. The many years that John Eden has been in Congress have shown him to be, like Bill Morrison, a mere figurehead. He has not even the merit of being a negative, Sphinx-like man, as is Morrison, for his silence is attributable, not to shrewdness, but to moral cowardice. Said a leading Democrat yesterday: "John Eden is a coward in every sense of the term; he never had a particle of pluck. Why, if he was standing by and heard his own brother assailed, he would walk away without one word of denial or defense." The fact that he is to-day Chairman of the Committee on War Claims shows that the Democratic Speaker recognized his utter unfitness for any responsible position. Another thing has contributed to the wonderful success of Eden: the wranglings and personal jealousies of his opponents. There are a good many prominent and able Democrats in the district who have Congressional aspirations, but each one is jealous of the other, and each one would rather so indifferent a man as Eden should stay in Congress than that a smarter and better man should succeed, as that success would only postpone his triumph.

THE CHANCES ARE AGAINST EDEN.

However, it is not the province of your correspondent to deal in personalities. Let every tub stand on its own bottom, and if Eden be the tub his friends will find it out sooner or later. Indeed, they are finding it out now. The situation to-day is all against Eden. It will be utterly impossible for him to play the game they accuse him of playing in 1876. The following is the delegate vote of the district: Edgar, 14; Clark, 11; Crawford, 8; Lawrence, 7; Jasper, 7; Effingham, 11; Cumberland, 7; Moultrie, 7; Shelby, 18. Of these, Robert N. Bishop, of Edgar, has Edgar, Crawford, and Jasper, 29: Capt. Ed Harlan, of Clark, his own, 11: Judge H. B. Decius, of Cumberland, his own and Effingham, 18; while Lawrence and Moultrie (14) are for Eden. Shelby is to be heard from, though George R. Wendling favors Bishop. That county will probably cast its first ballot for ex-Congressman Sam Moulton. On the second ballot Bishop has hopes of gaining Effingham and Shelby, which, added to his other vote, will give 65, or a majority.

The defection against Eden has this groundwork—the Democracy recognize his unfitness for the position of a leader. With ample experience and years of observation, he has never originated a single proposition nor cast a single vote which could be used to strengthen the party. In fact, his leadership has served to fritter away a majority of 4,000 to an uncertain number, which, in 1874 and 1876, was governed entirely by the caprice and inactivity of the Republicans.

WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN.

Should Eden and his benchmen force a renomination this year, it is within the range of possibilities that Col. Henry Van Sellar, of Paris, or Judge Jacob Wilkin, of Marshall, will take the Republican nomination and beat Eden before the people. Indeed, Edgar and Clark voted against the Democracy last November, and, now that the charm of a solid Democratic district has been broken, it will be an easy thing for other counties to be wheeled into the line. Bishop, who is the leading contestant for the nomination against Eden, is a lawyer in Paris. He has served one term in the State Senate, and is generally known as a man of culture and fine forensic abilities. He only needs half of Shelby County to give him the lead in the Convention, and Wendling's influence will probably give him that. Many efforts have been made to get Eden to declare his intentions, but he maintains a profound silence. The fact, however, that his principal fugleman, Dr. Garrard, of Lawrence (whose son is clerk of Eden's Committee), has secured instructions from Lawrence, is strong evidence that Eden intends to be his own successor. It only remains for Jim Robinson to show up in the district to make it certain. In conclusion, I repeat again: from actual expressions of the leading Democrats, the renomination of John R. Eden will be followed by a Republican victory in the Fifteenth District. The Democracy will either have Bishop or defeat, and in this the leaders are outspoken. Φωκιων.

TIMELY WARNING.

WHAT THE REPUBLICANS OF ILLINOIS MUST DO TO INSURE VICTORY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

STERLING, Ill., May 8.—The Republican State Convention is called to meet at Springfield on the 26th of June, and until that time the great work to be done is to find out what principles we are to enunciate as our platform during the coming campaign. If we expect to win in the coming election we must divest ourselves as a party of all dead weights, either in men or principles, and go into the contest "in light marching order," with a clean record, definite principles, and candidates entirely unobjectionable. There is no use in disguising the fact that side-issues have and will draw from us a large vote. The greenback issue, the temperance question, and perhaps other interests, will have tickets in the field, and a large vote to support them.

We often hear the expression, "There is no difference between Republicans and Democrats." This ought not to be so. There is a difference in the record and underlying principles of these two organizations that must be made apparent to all, and sharply defined, and if the Convention that meets in Springfield fails to comprehend this fact, defeat will be the result in November. What the country wants, and our party needs, is backbone enough to throw overboard all candidates who from any cause fail to command universal confidence and a united party support, and place men in nomination for the various offices upon a platform that shall be so decided in tone that none need err regarding it.

There is no doubt but a large majority of political conventions fail to give the masses of the people credit for the amount of party intelligence they are entitled to. Men who run conventions as a rule have fallen into the habit of thinking the party will hurrah for any platform they adopt, and vote for any candidate nominated. The time has been when that was largely true, but he who places that estimate upon the voters of to-day invites defeat, deserves it, and will experience it.

In this State we have some Congressmen to gain, and a United States Senator to lose, and there has been no time in many years when large statesmanship and wise counsels were so much needed as now. Delegates and candidates all ought to be willing to be held subordinate to the public good and party success, and unless they are willing to do this they should not be countenanced for a single moment.

The convictions of the people are very decided on some of the questions before the country, and they will vote for them in spite of party or party lash. Among them we find, in talking with large numbers, are the following:

1. Carrying out Civil-Service reform.
2. An indorsement of President Hayes.
3. Opposition to Southern claims.
4. Opposition to imposing an income tax or reducing the tax on tobacco.
5. Repeal of the Bankrupt law.
6. A suspension of the Sinking Fund during the present financial distress of the country.
7. Resumption of specie payment.

There is no doubt but a large majority of the voters in the State, of both parties, are in favor of the above, and if they are made short, sharp, and decided we can win with unexceptionable candidates for all offices.

We must not forget that it is the "off year" in politics, and candidates will have a far greater influence upon voters than any platform we can make. The first and most important work to be done is to select men for all the offices, from the highest to the lowest, who can commend at least every vote of his party, and any who cannot do this for any cause ought to be patriotic enough to stand aside, and if he won't do it let him be made to do it in the Convention. If this is not done the people will see, when election comes, that he is made to do it. The practice of candidates forcing themselves upon the party ought to be rebuked, and if there is not independent patriotism enough in the Convention to do it the people will do it at the polls as sure as November comes.

Let no man be sent a delegate to Springfield or any other convention who has not the manly courage of an honest platform and unobjectionable candidate, and we shall win in the November election. CRETE.

HOWE.

THE WISCONSIN SENATOR'S REPLY TO JULIAN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 8.—In the March-April number of the *North American Review*, the Hon. George W. Julian, of Indiana, a well-known Congressman and politician, published an elaborate article entitled "The Death-Struggle of the Republican Party,"—a subject so significant as to suggest the character of the argument employed. In the May-June number of the same magazine, the Hon. T. O. Howe, United States Senator from Wisconsin, prints a reply to Mr. Julian's fulmination under the challenging inquiry, "Is the Republican Party in Its Death-Struggle?" Mr. Julian served ten years in the House of Representatives, and in the campaign of 1852 cut a somewhat conspicuous figure in the politics of the country by being nominated as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with John P. Hale. In 1872 he espoused the cause of Horace Greeley, and in 1876 he was an ardent advocate of the election of the "usufruct" Sammy Tilden. It may be readily inferred, therefore, that Mr. Julian's personal prejudices prevent him from being considered an impartial witness in the trial, and he is so anxious to prove that the Republican party is in the last throes of dissolution that he falsifies history and perverts facts in order to make out a case. These misstatements on the part of the Indiana sorehead are not allowed to pass unchallenged by so adroit a cross-examiner as Senator Howe, and the result is that the Wisconsin critic is so engrossed with correcting the errors and demolishing the assertions of Julian that he bestows very little attention to the vital matter in hand, so that the Republican party may really be in its death-struggle for all Howe has shown to the contrary. Hence those who take up the *Review* with the reasonable expectation of finding some satisfactory evidence adduced that the dominant party of the country is not merely a lively corpse, as Julian represents, but a decidedly robust, healthy, vigorous corpus, with no bad taint in its blood, no hereditary disease in its bones, and with an inherited longevity assured to it by the love of the people and the grace of God, will discover that Howe entirely misses the mark, either by design or accident. He is too much absorbed with the mistakes of his opponent, and too anxious to crowd him into the eye of the partisan reader as a renegade, a traitor, a turn-coat, and a sorehead. Howe is severely personal, and if his article was simply designed as an excoriation of Julian, it might be adopted as a model for the school-boys in that style of composition; for it is as incisive in method and caustic in rhetoric as any one can desire. Like most aged men Senator Howe seems to be living in the past more than in the present, and he takes a special satisfaction in correcting the historical misstatements of his opponent, as if the exact date of holding the first Liberty-Party Convention, or the precise number of votes cast in 1840 for James G. Birney, had anything whatever to do with the present status, condition of health, or prospect of long life before the Republican party. True, Senator Howe brings the most indubitable testimony to prove that the Democratic party, to which Mr. Julian has now joined his political fortunes, is pre-eminently and inherently bad, and that its record is so black and damning in regard to the question of Slavery and the rights of man that it cannot be trusted an inch to deal justly, or to love mercy, or to walk uprightly before the world. But all that being admitted, it is not apparent to the ordinary mind that it proves the Republican party is not going to decay as Julian charges. The fact that one patient in a hospital is dying of typhoid fever is no assurance that the fellow in the next cot is not sinking under the small-pox. Howe proves most conclusively that the Democratic party is in a wretched state of moral health, and leaves us with the ergo that Republicanism is perfectly sound in wind and limb. The Connecticut schoolboy's thesis laid down the broad proposition that strawberries are good for boys, and from this premise he deduced an argument in favor of the immortality of the soul. So Howe shows that, as there were no frauds committed in the New York Custom-House, and as Babcock was connected with the whisky investigations on purpose to besmirch Grant, therefore what Julian says about the decadence of the Republican party is all bosh.

If Mr. Julian had not written his article for the *North American Review* as soon as he did, he might have been able to collect some valuable material for it from a certain speech delivered in the United States Senate, on the 25th of March, by Timothy O. Howe. No renegade Republican who howled for Greeley at Cincinnati in 1872, with the vindictive refrain of "Anything to beat Grant," was more bitter and unreasonable than the Senator from Wisconsin was towards the President and some of his Cabinet on that occasion. Indeed, Mr. Julian's arraignment of the party that he opposes was not so unjust and unfair as Howe's indictment of the President whom he pretends to support.

On the other hand, if Senator Howe had waited until about the 1st of May before writing his answer to Mr. Julian, he would have had the most conclusive proof evolved out of his own inner consciousness that the Republican party is not going into a death-struggle by reason of mere personal attacks, either from without or from within. He could have pushed the Hoosier to the wall much more solidly than he has by simply reciting a few chapters from the personal history of certain Implacables in Congress. A good many individuals more or less prominent in the country will experience the "death-struggle" before the neighbors are called in to witness that solemn event on the part of the Republican party. REPUBLICAN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IOWA REPUBLICANS.

BURLINGTON, Ia., May 9.—At the Republican Congressional primaries to-day a majority of the delegates chosen to the Des Moines County Convention favor Col. J. C. Stone's re-election to Congress from the First Iowa District.

VERMONT DEMOCRATS.

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 9.—The Democratic State Convention will be held here June 20.

RELIGIOUS.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

NEWARK, N. J., May 9.—In the Reformed Episcopal Council to-day, the Rev. Benjamin Johnson, Missionary of the South, reported favorable prospects and the want of a Bishop there.

Bishops Cheney, Nicholson, and Fallows made annual reports of their work, claiming encouraging prospects and growth of the Church in their jurisdictions.

Several hundred members have been confirmed and clergy ordained.

The Rev. B. F. Stevens, Missionary at the South, recounted his labors about Charleston. Fourteen colored churches are organized there, and the work is popular among the colored people.

The Committee on Popular Amusements reported against theatrical amusements, games, and dancing in all entertainments sanctioned by the Church, and discouraging frivolous and worldly [illegible] raising funds; also, requesting communicants to abstain from such entertainments.

Several changes were proposed in the Prayer Book. One is to expunge the words "Holy Catholic Church" from the creed and substitute "Universal Church of Christ." Another expunges the word "sacrament" wherever it occurs, and substitutes the word "ordinances."

SOUTHERN METHODISTS.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 9.—In the Methodist General Conference, after the regular order to-day, the case of Logan D. Dameron, lay delegate from the St. Louis Conference, was again taken up. There was much warm discussion on the question, as the last minority report, which favored seating Dameron, was defeated by 125 to 127. Considerable confusion then ensued, and the majority report against the seating of Dameron was taken up. The yeas and nays were demanded and taken. The yeas were 131; nays, 133; so the majority report was not adopted.

The Conference adjourned after this vote. Its effect will be to leave Dameron in his seat, unless he is expelled on a vote declaring him ineligible.

SOUTHERN BAPTISTS.

NASHVILLE, May 9.—The Southern Baptist Convention met this morning and organized by the election of the following officers: James P. Boyce, D. D., Louisville, President; the Rev. Drs. T. G. Jones, Tennessee, J. B. Jeter, Virginia, E. T. Winkler, Alabama, W. C. Crane, Texas, Vice-Presidents; the Rev. C. E. W. Dobbs, Kentucky, Col. W. E. Tanner, Virginia, Secretaries. Every Southern State except Louisiana is represented. The Home and Foreign Mission Boards reported details of the mission work during the year. Over $53,000 was contributed to these Boards since last May. The Convention sermon was preached to-night by the Rev. B. H. Carroll, of Texas.

THE EPISCOPAL BISHOPS.

NEW YORK, May 9.—A call has been issued by Bishop Smith for the assembling of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States in this city on the 18th of June next. Although there are several matters of importance which would necessitate the assembling of the Bishops this year, it is understood that the McCoskry case of Michigan has hastened the call, and there is no doubt that the House will order a court of inquiry in his case, if not previously called for.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The American Congregational Union held its annual meeting to-day, Alfred S. Barnes, President, in the Chair. The annual report shows receipts for the year with a balance in the treasury in May, 1877, of $25,202; disbursements of thirty-one churches in twelve States and Territories, $11,945; pastors' libraries, $364; expenses, $8,797; balance on hand, $4,000.

GERMAN METHODISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., May 9.—The Michigan District of the Central Conference of the German Methodist Church has been holding a three-days' session here, which terminated this evening. About twenty ministers were present. Mostly routine business was transacted.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The failures to-day include Kieler, Wormsen & Kingsbury, Broadway, clothiers, liabilities $126,000. Darius W. Geer, wholesale boots and shoes, liabilities, $81,073; and nominal assets, $37,667. Alden, Biennenstock & Loewen, commission wool-dealers, have liabilities of $85,000 and assets of $2,000,—the Third National Bank of St. Louis are creditors for $3,116. Paul Zunz & Co. offer 25 cents on the dollar. Their liabilities prove to be $194,350, and their actual assets $31,809. Paul Zunz individually had given notes to Netter & Co. and Greenebaum & Co., and the firm also speculated in gold.

SAGINAW, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., May 9.—Ald. B. Pain, of Saginaw City, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy here this morning. His secured liabilities are $50,000; unsecured, $165,000; assets, $7,300.

APPLETON, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

APPLETON, Wis., May 9.—The creditors of B. G. Griswold, bankrupt, have agreed to accept 25 cents on the dollar. G. H. Richmond has been adjudged a bankrupt, and W. A. Nowell, of Milwaukee, appointed Assignee.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., May 9.—The Home Mutual Insurance Company, of this city, has been enjoined, and will close up its affairs. Assets, $741,000; liabilities, $1,449,183; outstanding risks at present $900,000.

ROME, GA.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 9.—J. & S. Bones, of Rome, hardware merchants, have failed. Liabilities, $175,000.

LEWISBURG, PA.

LEWISBURG, Pa., May 9.—The Union National Bank has suspended. It is thought the depositors will be paid in full.

GILLETT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 9.—S. R. Coups, of Jacksonville, and Melvin A. Cushing, of Monmouth, Trustees of the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, located at Jacksonville, appeared before the Governor and Secretary Wines to-day with memoranda of an investigation held by the Trustees, and containing a denial of the charges recently published in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and other papers, of overcharge to Cook County for clothing, boots, etc., furnished to inmates of the Institution from that county, except it admits a mistake in supplying too expensive boots in some instances. The memoranda include a denial of great length touching the specific cases, and the management of the Institution.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Arrived—Labrador, from Havre.

CITY CERTIF

Their Legality Sust[...] Appellate C[...]

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CITY CERTIFICATES.

Their Legality Sustained by the Appellate Court.

What Can Be Done with Those Issued in 1875.

The Appellate Court, yesterday morning, filed its decision in the city certificate case. There were a few people in the room, and they were gratified when

Justice Murphy said: In the Fuller case, which was advanced on the docket in view of its important character,—we have given it careful consideration, and have reached a conclusion, dismissing the bill, and deciding that there is no error in the record, and, for the reasons given in the opinion now filed, we have affirmed the decree of the lower court.

The opinion is as follows:

THE COMPLAINT.

On the 17th day of April, 1878, Henry Fuller, the appellant, a resident and taxpayer of the City of Chicago, exhibited his bill of complaint in the Superior Court of Cook County, representing that on the 8th day of August, 1870, the date of the adoption of the present Constitution of this State, the bonded debt of the city was over $13,000,000, far in excess of the constitutional limit of 5 per cent upon the assessed value of the taxable property of the city, as ascertained by the assessment thereof for State and county purposes, that, notwithstanding that fact, the officers of said city have from time to time received large sums of money in trust for specific purposes, to wit: upon special assessments, City-Hall Fund and other funds, and perverted the same and paid them out for general city purposes, as they deemed best, to the amount of $4,000,000 and over, and that, in violation of the plain provisions of the Constitution, they had borrowed in the name of the city a large sum, to wit: the sum of $5,000,000, which the Mayor and Comptroller had paid out as they saw fit; that, in the year 1875, the city officers, pretending to be authorized so to do by an ordinance passed April 30, 1875, and by certain statutes of the State, borrowed in addition to the existing debt a large sum, to wit: $4,500,000, and issued certificates of indebtedness therefor in denominations to suit leaders, bearing such interest as was agreed upon, in the following form:

This is to certify that the City of Chicago acknowledges to one John Doe the sum of $1,000 lawful money of the United States of America, which sum the city promises to pay said John Doe or order —— months after date hereof (without grace) at the office of the Treasurer of the City of Chicago, with interest thereon at the rate of — per cent per annum from May 1, 1875.

This loan having been authorized by Sec. 26 of amendments to the City Charter, approved Feb. 15, 1865, and by Sec. 7 of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois amending the City Charter, approved April 19, 1869.

In testimony whereof the Mayor and Comptroller of the said city have signed, and the Clerk countersigned, these presents, and caused the seal of said city to be hereunto affixed, this —— day of ——, A. D. 1875.

That $4,000,000 of said sum has since been paid by said officers out of moneys in the Treasury of the city with the interest thereon. That they threaten now and intend to cause the residue thereof to be paid in the like manner.

That in the year 1877 the officers of said city, pretending to be authorized so to do by an ordinance of the City Council of the said City of Chicago, passed April 10, 1877, borrowed a large sum in addition to said existing debt, to wit: over $3,000,000, and issued certificates therefor in the following form, to wit:

This is to certify that John Doe has advanced to the City of Chicago $1,000 lawful money of the United States to meet that part of the current expenses of the fiscal year 1877 for which an appropriation has been made for said year from the General Appropriation Fund, and that said sum will be paid to John Doe or order upon the 31st day of July, 1878 (without grace), at the office of the Treasurer of the City of Chicago, with semi-annual interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from date, out of the taxes levied for said fiscal year, said tax-levy having been heretofore actually made.

The Treasurer of the city is hereby ordered to make said payment, as aforesaid, and charge to General Appropriation Fund. This warrant is issued for an amount not exceeding the appropriation for the above account, and not exceeding the amount of uncollected taxes apportioned to its payment, and which will be held and applied thereto. All of which is sanctioned by the Mayor and Finance Committee, and duly authorized by law and the ordinance of the city.

In testimony whereof, the Mayor and Comptroller of said city have signed, and the Clerk countersigned, these presents, and caused the seal of said city to be hereunto affixed the 21st day of July, A. D. 1877.

Said certificates bear diverse dates, and are made payable at diverse times in 1878.

That large amounts of taxes for the year 1877 and prior years are due and unpaid, to-wit, $5,000,000; that a large sum of money—to-wit, the sum of $500,000—is in the Treasury of the city; that several millions more are about to be collected and paid into the said Treasury, and that the Mayor and Comptroller of said city threaten to cause the certificates of indebtedness and time-warrants to be paid therefrom,—prays for an injunction restraining the city authorities from paying any of said pretended debts incurred since Aug. 8, 1870, and that, pending the suit, the Mayor and Comptroller be restrained from issuing any warrants on the Treasurer of the city for the payment of such debts, or interest thereon.

THE ANSWER.

In this bill the defendants answer jointly and severally, admitting the issue of the certificates of indebtedness as alleged in the bill, and claiming that they were issued not for the purpose alleged in said bill, that is, to borrow money on the credit of the city for general purposes, but to meet the current expenses of the City Government for the years in which they were issued respectively, and that they were issued from time to time in anticipation of the collection of taxes levied for the current expenses of the year in which they were drawn, and were based upon and within the appropriation made for the expenses of the respective years for which they were drawn, and denying that they have ever paid any of said certificates or threatened or given out that they intended to pay them except as they paid them out of the taxes levied in pursuance of the appropriation of the City Council for the respective years in which they were issued, and out of the fund or revenue for the anticipation of which they were issued; and disclaim generally and specifically any purpose to pay said certificates except in the manner above stated.

By the argument of counsel, the case was heard in the Court below upon bill and answer, and stipulation that the defendants should have the same benefits as if they had demurred to the portions of the bill not answered; and the prayer of the bill being denied pro forma and the bill dismissed, the complainant in the Court below brings the record to this Court by appeal, and assigns for error the denial of the prayer and dismissing the bill, rendering judgment for costs against complainant.

REASONING OF THE COURT.

It will only be necessary to consider the first assignment of error under the view of the case taken by the Court.

It is claimed by the appellant that these facts alleged constitute an infraction of the following provision of the Constitution, Sec. 12, Art. IX., as follows:

No city shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner, or for any purpose, to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding 5 per cent of the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes previous to incurring such indebtedness. Any county, city, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same.

It is admitted by the defendant that if these certificates operate to increase the indebtedness of the city, their issue would be in violation of the above section of the Constitution, and therefore void; and, as a consequence, the officers of the city should be prevented from paying them. But it is insisted by the defendants that they are not obligations of the city within the constitutional prohibition, and therefore do not increase its indebtedness.

The grounds of their position as we understand them are, that these certificates were issued from time to time by the city authorities for the purpose of defraying the current expenses of the City Government for the fiscal year in which they bear date respectively; that in no instance in 1875 or 1877 were such certificates issued until after there was an appropriation by ordinance and levy of the tax to pay the expenses of the City Government for the current year, and that the certificates were drawn upon such fund so created by said appropriation and levy, and that in no case did the amount of said certificates so issued equal the amount of said levy; that as to the certificates issued in 1877, they were in terms drawn upon said special fund and payable out of it, and in no other way, and that the parties receiving them did so, discharging the city from all liability on account of the claim for which they were given, taking alone their chances to collect the same from such special fund. This being the case, it is giving one thing for another, and in no legal sense can be said to be an increase of the city indebtedness.

The case of the City of Springfield vs. Edwards (84 Ill., 626) was a case very similar to this, being a bill filed in chancery by a taxpayer to enjoin the city authorities from increasing the indebtedness of the city and levying taxes for its payment in violation of the Constitution. In discussing the lawful power of the city in that case, the Court by Scholfield, Justice, says:

If a contract or undertaking contemplates in any contingency a liability to pay when the contingency occurs, the liability is absolute, the debt exists, and it differs from a present unqualified promise to pay only in the manner by which the indebtedness was incurred. And, since the purpose of the debt is expressly excluded from consideration, it can make no difference whether the debt be for necessary current expenses or for something else. In this view we are only prepared to yield our assent to the rule recognized by the authorities referred to with this qualification: (1) The tax appropriated must, at the time, be actually levied. (2) By the legal effect of the contract between the corporation and the individual made at the time of the appropriation and issuing and accepting of a warrant or order on the Treasury for its payment, when collected, must operate to prevent any liability to accrue on the contract against the corporation.

The principle, as we understand, is, there is in such case no debt, because one thing is simply given and accepted in exchange for another.

From the doctrine of the Court, it is apparent that the issue of the certificates of 1877 was not in violation of the Constitution, because they were drawn upon a particular fund actually existing to defray the current expenses of the city for that year, and upon the fund created by the tax levied and appropriated for such purpose. This proceeding does not operate to create any liability against the corporation as interpreted by the Supreme Court. The appropriation and levy having in this case been made before their issue brings them within the rule thus laid down. At the September term of that Court for 1877, in the case of Lida Law vs. The People ex rel. Louis C. Huck, the Supreme Court, in discussing the question of what was an anticipation of revenue already levied, says:

The manner of anticipating revenue already levied was before us and fully considered in the case of City of Springfield vs. Edwards, 84 Ill., 626, and on the able arguments in this case we see no reason to change the rule there announced.

Thus it will be seen that the Court means to adhere to the rule laid down in the Springfield case as the approved method of anticipating revenue by municipalities.

In The Commissioners of Highways vs. Thomas Newell et al., 80 Ill., 587, the Court seems to recognize the right of the Commissioners of Highways to anticipate their revenue by the same method as was approved in the case first above cited.

CERTIFICATES OF 1875.

As to these certificates, which appear to be issued in 1875 for the purpose of defraying the current expenses of the city, and which do not in terms appear to be drawn upon any special fund, it is insisted by the complainant that, being drawn upon the general fund of the city and in excess of the constitutional limit, they are therefore void. Even though, as a foundation of an action at law against the city, they may be held void, still does it follow that their payment out of the fund mentioned would be inequitable? It appears from the answer that they were issued as a means of meeting the current expenses of the city for the year 1875, and were drawn after the appropriation and levy of the tax out of which it is now proposed to pay them was actually made. It would not be inequitable, therefore, for the city authorities to retire them, giving in substitution therefor other certificates drawn against the special fund designed for their payment, and to anticipate which they were issued, which would stand on the same footing with the certificates of 1877, which we have shown is a method of anticipating the revenue sanctioned by law. If this may be done, as we think it may, it seems a good test of the equitable claim of the holder of these certificates to be paid out of the tax levy of that year, for it will not be claimed that the mere change in the form of the certificates will in any degree strengthen their equities. If, then, it be equitable to pay these certificates out of the said tax levy of 1875 when collected, and that is all the defendants claim the right to do, it is not perceived why a court of equity should enjoin the city authorities from so doing.

Having shown that the holders of these certificates have the equitable right to be paid the amount due thereon for the tax levy of that year if the city authorities choose so to pay them, there is no valid reason why they should be prevented.

The Court below therefore decided correctly in denying the injunction and dismissing the bill.

Finding no error in the record, the decree of the Court below is affirmed.

NEXT.

Mr. Robey, who was present, said nothing about an appeal.

He was subsequently questioned as to his intention and said he hadn't made up his mind.

It requires the consent of the Corporation Counsel to get the case into the Supreme Court at the Mt. Vernon session in June, and Mr. Bonfield says he is willing.

Whether it will be carried any further is still uncertain.

There was considerable rejoicing over the result at the City-Hall, it being looked upon as putting a value upon the scrip of 1878, or at least tending to establish confidence in it, and thus enable the holders to get cash for the paper at a reasonable discount. No attempt will be made by the city authorities to borrow money on warrants as in 1876 and 1877, but the July interest on the bonded debt will perhaps be raised by hypothecating scrip. The Mayor, however, doesn't say so. He looks upon scrip as the only proper method of anticipating the taxes, and says he will continue to issue it. In time, he thinks, the paper will be as valuable as the old revenue warrants.

A GREAT SANITARY HOTEL.

Dr. R. V. Pierce's Boon to the Suffering Public—A Caravansary Alike Desirable for the Sick and the Well.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 1.—From to-day the Queen City of the Lakes will date the possession of a hotel in all respects first-class, and indeed almost without equal in its completeness, certainly quite unique in the picturesqueness of its design and the unusual beauty of its surroundings. Thus the reproach that has long clung to Buffalo, that she has had no hotel worthy of the name, is removed, and for this she is indebted to the broad enterprise of an individual citizen, Senator R. V. Pierce, M.D., who, by a liberal, yet it is believed judicious, expenditure from his ample means, has provided what the previous attempts of stock companies and others failed to furnish. The Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel is now open to the public, and it will be found exactly what its name should imply,—a home where the invalid will find every possible advantage of professional care, comfort, and luxury combined; a resort which the pleasure-traveler will find attractive in so many ways that he will be apt to linger until necessity urges a continuation of his travels. As a sanitarium there is no other institution in America similar to this, and there is but one other like it in the world,—the larger but not more elegant and complete establishment of Dr. Holloway, in England.

Buffalo is the seat of Dr. Pierce's celebrated "World's Dispensary," the distributing point from which his medicines find their way to all quarters of the world, and is the point to which the lame, the halt, and the suffering from all parts of the country have made pilgrimages that they might experience the advantages of treatment at the hands of Dr. Pierce or the corps of specialists with whom he has surrounded himself. It was principally for the accommodation of this numerous class that Dr. Pierce conceived and carried into effect the idea of his great sanitarium, but the original intention has been widened so that the result is a hotel which cannot fail to be popular with all classes, and the arrangement of which is so admirably planned that there can be no unpleasant conflict of interests or purposes. The desirability of locating the sanitarium in Buffalo, where his other interests largely centre, is obvious, but in selecting this city for its location Dr. Pierce was actuated by a reason more potent than any personal consideration, the admitted supremacy of Buffalo over all other prominent American cities in healthfulness. He made careful investigation of the standing of many localities in this respect, studying the scientific records preserved by the Signal Service, the official mortuary reports, and securing all the information possible to be obtained which might guide him to a correct conclusion. The facts all pointed to Buffalo as the healthiest city in the United States. Its death rate comparatively the lowest, its climate the most equable. Here, then, was the favored situation most congenial to the invalid seeking regenerated physical health, and here also were the surroundings calculated to refresh and encourage the mentality of the invalid as well. It was Dr. Pierce's thought that to combine the advantages of a city with the attractions of a rural resort would best of all serve the purpose in view. Resorts for invalids have heretofore almost invariably been located in the country, and so conducted that they could only be considered as watering-places, from which the invalid must escape to his home at sight of the first autumn leaf. Good might be done in the summer, but, the Doctor reasoned, it was generally undone by winter carelessness and exposure. In Buffalo, the benefits of city conveniences could be united with all the pleasures of a rural location. So Buffalo was selected for the sanitarium, and twenty-three months ago its construction was begun. On Monday night last its completion was celebrated with a grand reception to the press, and last night with a reception to invited citizens of Buffalo, still grander, because of the increased number of guests. The hotel was illuminated in every part, to the apex of its lofty tower, and from its commanding position on Prospect Hill, the highest land in the city, could be seen far in many directions, especially on the river and lake. So magnificent a spectacle as was thus presented has rarely been witnessed in this country, and words fail to convey an adequate impression of the scene. It seemed to the throngs of spectators who stood in the darkness without as though it must be the illuminated palace of some tale of fairy wonder rather than a reality. The press reception was attended by about 500 guests, representing the newspaper fraternity from all directions, with their wives and sweethearts. The reception of last evening was attended by upwards of a thousand of the first citizens of Buffalo, and the occasion was memorable as an unusual coming together of so large a representation of the refinement and beauty of her society. Senator Pierce, in the grand vestibule, and Mrs. Pierce in the ladies' parlor, personally received the guests. The house, as already indicated, was flooded with gas-light, and the apartments of every floor were open to inspection. A profusion of rare flowers, brought especially from the New York conservatories, burdened the atmosphere with their fragrance, and orchestral and vocal music filled the parlors and corridors. There has never been a more brilliant gathering in Buffalo.

The site of the Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel fronts upon Prospect avenue, and is otherwise bounded by Connecticut street, Fargo avenue, and Porter avenue. It is but a little distance from the home of the Hon. William S. Fargo, noted as one of the finest residences in the United States. A little more than a mile from the business centre of the city, it is easily accessible by street-car and omnibus lines, and it has telegraphic and telephonic communication with the depots and with the "World's Dispensary." A delightfully wooded lawn, which is a part of Buffalo's elaborate and admirable system of public parks, slopes from the hotel front to Niagara street, and thence to the bank of Niagara River. This lawn is laid out with graveled walks and drives, and is a very popular resort for the inhabitants of one of the most select portions of the city. The building is six stories in height, with a basement which is almost entirely above ground, and a projecting central tower, terminating in a point, which rises to a height of upwards of 200 feet. The materials are red brick and cut sandstone from quarries in Ohio,—the style of architecture, the modern French. The frontage is 209 feet, and the two wings extend each 125 feet, and the building through the centre is 216 feet deep. Balcony above balcony adorn the front. There are three stairways to the main balcony, with an imposing *porte cochere* extending from the central entrance. The broken lines of numerous projections and roofs, with the peculiar style of ornamentation, and numerous balconies, give to the building a highly picturesque appearance, which is enhanced by the charming nature of the surroundings. From the balconies and windows of the upper floors, delightful examples of landscape and lake and river scenery are spread out. The eye can reach a long way into the country, far up the Canada shore, and follow the course of the Niagara from its mouth a considerable distance. The cloud of spray which curtains Niagara Falls is plainly visible. It would be difficult to obtain at any other hotel the advantage of such extended and varied scenery. In external appearance this structure is unlike any other hotel in America. In interior arrangement it is excelled by none. Everything is in modern style and the best of taste, and the elegance of finish is continued throughout. The advantages of light and ventilation, than which for invalids there can be no more important desiderata, are of the most superior order. Every room and corridor receives natural light from without, and there is no part of the house which is not at some time in the day filled with sunlight. The basement is occupied with consultation-rooms for resident patients, operating-rooms, dispensary, the culinary department, rooms for the fire-extinguishing apparatus (of which the system is very complete), and a system of baths, Turkish, Russian, electric, etc., finished in a style of elegance with which we know of nothing similar to compare. On the first floor there is a grand vestibule, a superbly-appointed office, the public and private dining-rooms, ladies' and gentlemen's parlors, smoking and reading rooms, etc., and a number of elegant rooms designed expressly for patients. The five floors above are finished in rooms, single and in suites, charmingly designed and finished in the best of taste. Every room in the building receives fresh out-door air from both the lower and upper levels, and has two escapes for the air which becomes impure. The tower is ascended by short and easy flights of stairs, and commands extended and beautiful views. Doors open upon a cut-stone balcony which is 128 feet above the ground. The entire finish of the interior is in light woods, with decorations in dark colors, and no paint is to be seen in the building. The woods principally used are oak, ash, maple, mahogany, and cherry, with ebony ornamentation in the great dining-room. The corridors of the first floor are paved with Minton tile in bright colors, of which over 6,000 superficial feet are used, and the richly constructed wainscoating of the corridors and some apartments is inlaid with illustrated tiles, made to order in colors to harmonize with the woods, and representing a multitude of different subjects. The grand staircase which rises through the centre of the hotel is constructed of solid maple and cherry. Every room has speaking connection with the office by the Creighton annunciator. The furniture is all made to correspond with the finish of the building, being of light woods with dark ornamentation, embossed, engraved, or inlaid. The principal styles followed are the Jacobin and the Neo Gothic. The carpets, of which there are upwards of 13,000 yards, are of two kinds only, Wilton and body Brussels, in thirty-three different patterns. A splendidly-decorated elevator rises through a tower constructed for its use. The rear extension of the building, three stories, is elegantly fitted as a bowling alley, billiard hall, and gymnasium. Detached buildings are respectively for the laundry and the four boilers which supply power for four steam engines, utilized in various ways.

Mr. Hawkes, an experienced and popular landlord, is the manager of the hotel; Mr. Crawford, late of the St. James Hotel in Chicago, the first clerk. The table will compare with the best in the country, and still, with all the multitude of conveniences, attractions, and advantages of the Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel, the prices adopted are of the most reasonable order. B.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

"GROWING OLD."

They've glided on with noiseless steps—
The days, the months, the years;
I'm "growing old"—I'm passing from
This vale of joy, of tears.
O peaceful days! I love you well;
Like vesper-hymns you seem;
Subdued and low, your tones breathe 'round,
Till but of God I dream.

They tell of the buoyant joy of youth,
Of manhood's fervid glow;
The young feel sharpest the pangs of life,
And Fame melts off like snow;
So, looking back, I'm glad they're o'er,
The battles, fierce and long,
Each day saw fought with world and self—
Self with its passions strong;
Glad that I've learned all the worth of Earth,
Glad for the good I've done,
Glad for the Sorrow that sanctified,
Glad for the Love I've won.

For now I know the blessed Peace
That waits on "growing old,"
With oars at rest, and ebbing tide
Shining in sunset gold.
Then I'm glad for the sorrow and glad for the joy,
Glad that the warfare's past,
And glad, O my God! that the clouds of my sky
Drift homeward to Thee at last! FIDELIS.

ANNEXATION BY MARRIAGE.

Cleveland Herald.

That Germany covets Holland is supposed now to admit of no dispute. At all events the desire of Prussia to incorporate the Netherlands with its own territory if possible, or, failing in that, to make the Dutch Kingdom a portion of the German Empire in the same manner as Hanover, is well understood. To attempt its seizure by force would inevitably lead to a war with England, probably also with France, unless the latter should be bribed with Belgium, and so flagrant a violation of sovereign rights could not conscientiously be sanctioned by any of Germany's neighbors and friends. In the reconstruction of the map of Europe which would probably follow the development of the late Russo-Turkish conflict into a general European war, it is more than likely Germany would endeavor to secure the coveted prize, but even under these circumstances it would be a hazardous undertaking unless England was rendered powerless for more than formal objection.

But where there's a will there's a way, and one European way of securing a coveted territory is by marriage; hence attention has been attracted to the contract of marriage announced between a branch of the reigning house of Prussia and a member of the reigning house of Holland. A daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, nephew of the Emperor, has been betrothed to Prince Henry, the brother of the King of Holland. This would not seem important, as neither of the contracting parties are apparently in the line of succession, but for certain peculiar circumstances worth noticing. Prince Henry of Orange is about three times the age of his fiancee, he being 58 years old and the Princess Maria of Prussia scarcely of age. The Prince has been a widower for nearly six years, his wife, the Princess Amelie, of Saxe Weimar, having died in 1871 without issue. The King of Holland, now about 61 years old, is also a widower, his wife having died last year. The marital relations of the Dutch King were not happy, he and the Queen having lived apart for many years, and the King having contracted a morganatic marriage, the children of which, of course, have no claim on the crown. Two legitimate sons stand between the King's brother and the succession, but it is not unlikely that both these may fail to reach the throne. Prince William, the heir, is now 37 years old, is unmarried, and has repeatedly and publicly announced his purpose not to assume the cares and responsibilities of monarchy. Having abundant means from the large private wealth amassed by his great-grandfather, he spends his time in Paris, where he is recognized as a "jolly good fellow" by the exceedingly fast society of that gay city. He is a modern counterpart of the English Prince Hal, in his Falstaff and Poins period, without the hope of his developing into a Harry the Fifth. It is questionable whether the staid Dutch people would tolerate such a wild, ne'er-do-weel on the throne, and he declares his intention never to put the question to the test. The second son, Prince Alexander, is now about 27 years old, is unmarried, and is of so sickly a constitution that his marriage is considered scarcely probable, and his long continuance on the throne, if he ever ascends it, very doubtful. Prince Henry, the King's brother, is therefore looked upon as the presumptive heir to the throne, and he, too, is without children.

The significance of the betrothal of a member of the family of Hohenzollern with Prince Henry of Orange can now be seen. If, as is not unlikely, the King of Holland, his two sons, and his brother should die without issue, the House of Orange, which under one form of government or another has ruled the Netherlands for centuries, would become extinct and the succession by right of birth would fall to the elder branch, represented by the Duke of Nassau, who was deposed from his Duchy in 1866. Prussia would be strongly opposed to this, and would undoubtedly interpose a claim in behalf the widow of Prince Henry, the result of the disputed succession being the settlement of the difficulty by placing Holland under the protection of Prussia pending its final absorption as part of the German Empire, if not of the Prussian Kingdom.

The Deutsch would have taken Holland.

HOW EDISON AMUSES HIMSELF.

Cincinnati Saturday Night.

Edison, the phonograph man, is wretched unless he invents half a dozen things every day. He does it just for amusement when regular business isn't pressing. The other day he went out for a little stroll and he thought out a plan for walking on one leg so as to rest the other, before he had gone a square.

He hailed a milk-wagon and told the driver of a little invention that had popped through his head just that moment for delivering milk without getting out of his wagon or even stopping his horses. A simple force-pump, with hose attached, worked by the foot, would do the business. Milk-men who dislike to halt for anything in their mad career, because it prevents them running over as many children as they might otherwise do, would appreciate this improvement. Edison isn't sure but that sausage and pigs' feet could be delivered in the same way.

He stepped into a hotel office, and, observing the humiliations which guests encountered in seeking to obtain information from the high-toned clerk, he sat down in the reading-room, and in five minutes had invented a hotel clerk to work by machinery, warranted to stand behind the counter any length of time desired, and answer all questions with promptness, correctness, and suavity—diamond pin on and hair parted in the middle if desired.

Lounging into the billiard-room, he was struck with the needless amount of cushions required to each table. Quick as lightning he thought of a better and more economical plan—cushion the balls! He immediately pulled out a postal card and wrote to Washington applying for a patent.

Imbibing a mint julip in the saloon adjoining, a brilliant idea flashed through his fertile brain, and before he left the place he had invented an instrument that is likely to revolutionize the entire saloon business. It is a machine so constructed that when a person who has just been partaking of some spirituous beverage breaths into it, the action of his breath upon a peculiarly prepared substance (also the invention of Mr. Edison) made to revolve slowly by means of a small crank, makes such an impression, that by again applying the lips and turning the crank the other way, the effects of the drink can be reproduced as many times as desired, no matter how great a length of time may have elapsed. A man provided with one of these instruments could prepare himself with cocktails for a long journey simply for the price of one drink. Edison christened it the "toddygraph." Of course the saloons will fight against it bitterly, as it must inevitably destroy the business of ninety-nine out of one hundred of them. A person can mix his drinks just to suit himself and then stock his toddygraph with a supply of different beverages sufficient to last him a lifetime. And when he has drank himself to death with it, his children can bring the instrument out occasionally and revive tender recollections of their parent by turning the crank and getting a whiff of the old man's breath.

A capital assistant the toddygraph would be to the temperance cause. Wives, whose husbands let on that they don't drink, could have one ready to test them with when they come home late at night. The genuineness of a Murphyite's reformation could also be determined by it. And how easy to expose the fraudulent temperance lecturer. It wouldn't answer for some of them to get within a quarter of a mile of one.

When Edison started to go out he had to pass the barber-shop of the hotel, and, as he did so, he sighed to think that, with all his genius and creative imagination, he could never hope to equal the knight of the razor as a talking-machine. This saddened him so that he went home and invented no more that day.

MRS. CLUTTER'S HOUSE.

Appletons' Journal for May.

The other day I nearly broke my neck over Mrs. Clutter's tiger rug. Why are there tiger rugs, I demand to know! Why must people, in blind subjection to the tyrant Fashion, make their houses preposterous curiosity shops? Mrs. Clutter's house, and not your ideal, is the true example of the prevailing rage. She has shut out all the light from her windows with horse-hair curtains an inch thick which once would not have been thought good enough for horse-blankets. She has laid down her floors in many-colored rugs so thickly that one might think himself in a carpet-dealer's warerooms; and the visitor must be wary or he'll be tripped up by them at every step. She has covered her walls with gorgeous jugs, bowls, jars, urns, vases, of every conceivable variety, in which for the most part ingenuity in the way of ugly design has done its worst. She has hung screens in her doorways and cabinets over her mantels. She has mounted old, brass fire-dogs over her book-shelves and planted emblazoned shields of metal over her door lintels. She has bought all the old, worm-eaten furniture she could find, and asks you to sit on chairs that were made for mankind before backbones were discovered. She has turned the gas out of the house and illuminated it with painted candles. She goes to bed with a Roman candlestick, sleeps under a Moorish rug, eats off of cracked china discovered in a Marblehead fisherman's cottage, wears a mediæval gown that is all straight lines, and she talks all day of Medicean porcelain, of Roman amphoræ, and Etruscan vases; of gres de Flandre, Dutch delft, and Raffaellesque and mezza-majolica; of Palissy and Henry Deux, of Chinese celestial blue and crackle, of Japanese cloisonne, old Satsuma, and Hispano-Moresque, of Sevres and pate-surpate, of Chippendale and Eastlake furniture, of Queen Anne Renaissance and Marie Antoinette, and so on ad infinitum, with a skill at quoting catalogues and running off names that is amazing. Is this a true house that is made up of curious trifles from the shops,—that is, simply a chaos of colors, knic-knacks, and all forms of fantastic foolishness? Are there breadth, humanity, heart, life, dignity, intellect, felicity, in this jumble of misnamed art? Unless art broadens the imagination and stirs the faculties, there is no excuse for its being; but the art that Mrs. Clutter is prostrate before dwarfs the imagination, narrows the intellect, and impoverishes the whole nature. She has no sympathy with men and women; it is all absorbed by her teacups and saucers. She has no perceptions of life except as a surrender of the mind to her paltry toys, and she is more concerned in the downfall of a cracked plate than in the wars and calamities that afflict the world outside of her bazar. Her children are hid away in nurseries; she does not permit them to bring their active bodies and restless spirits into her room, lest they knock down her glass screens or break her precious jars.

RAISING THE OBELISK.

The London *Times* gives the following account of the manner in which the Egyptian obelisk will be lifted into its future position on the Thames Embankment.

"The plan for raising may be very briefly described. The column will be fitted with a powerful iron jacket as near the centre of gravity as is wanted, and this jacket has two massive iron trunnions, just like the trunnions of a great gun. These trunnions will rest on two wrought-iron girders of great strength, and the whole will then resemble a monster cannon on a slide without wheels. One end of the column being raised by hydraulic presses a sufficient height, say a foot, it will be kept so raised by a powerful balk of timber slid under it. The other end will then be similarly treated, and thus, slowly but surely, it will ascend foot by foot, shored up with timber at every stage, laid in the way which will best insure the stability of the whole structure.

"The jacket, it is thought, will clip the stone sufficiently tight to hold it when in a vertical position; but in dealing with such enormous weights and a tapering column it is as well to err on the safe side, so Mr. Dixon has wisely decided to have a wrought-iron strap, eighteen inches broad and more than an inch thick, which will pass from one side of the jacket under the base of the monolith, and up again to the jacket on the other side. Thus, then, during the few minutes it will be suspended vertically before being lowered to its base, it will stand in the band as if in a stirrup, and the more its weight presses on the band the tighter it will make the jacket grip. The column, as we have explained, will be hoisted horizontally, but when it has reached the required height the supports under the base will be removed, and the base being slightly in excess of the rest (two and a half tons), the whole stone will slowly revolve on the trunnion, till it hangs direct over its appointed spot and about four inches above it. It is then simply turning on the taps of the hydraulic presses, and the column will sink into its base in about two minutes.

"A small gap will be left in the centre of the base so as to enable the iron band to be removed, but when this is done and the gap filled up with granite blocks, all will be completed."

QUIPS.

Now is the time to put your hens under bonds with a coop on.

An honest man——but let us not dig up the past.—*Danbury News.*

A shoemaker advertises "medicinal boots." The virtue is in the heal.

There are indications that the dandelion and the lamb are about to lie down together.—*Buffalo Express.*

Agricultural papers are howling to know "How shall we keep the boys and girls on the farm?" Well, suppose you hide their clothes.—*Bridgeport Standard.*

If the strolling temperance orators keep on enumerating the crimes of which they are guilty we shall yet find out who killed old man Nathan.—*Turner's Falls Reporter.*

Wilson, the celebrated vocalist, was upset one day in his carriage, near Eninburg. A Scotch paper, after recording the accident, said: "We are happy to state he was able to appear the following evening in three pieces."

Here is an extract from a little boy's first composition: "W'en cats is a swearin' and a blasfemin' and a-tryin' the gages of their steam b'ilers in the back yard at nite, it makes a feller offle frade, if he isn't a sleepin' with his big brother."

Even the life of a paragrapher has its bright spots. After seeing your best items floating around credited to some other fellow, until you are almost ready to join the Shakers, how tranquilizing to a troubled mind it is to come upon something bright and breezy—a good deal better than you could write yourself—labeled as your own!—*Cincinnati Breakfast Table.*

Mary's Little Lamb.

The following is the Chinese version of Mary and her lamb:

Was gal name Moll had lamb,
Flea all samee white snow;
Evly place Moll gal walkee,
Ba Ba hoppee long too.

We heard a son of Erin trying to surround Mary and her little lamb the other day, and this is the way he understood it:

Begorry, Mary had a little shape,
And the wool was white intoirly;
An', wherever Mary wud sthir her sthumps,
The young shape would follow her completely.
—*Council Bluffs Globe.*

So celebrated a poem should have a French version:

La petite Marie had le june muttong,
Zee wool was blanchee as ze snow;
And, everywhere la belie Marie went,
Le june muttong was zure to go.
—*Imported Poet of the Stamford Advocate.*

Oui, monsieur; you avez un very large imagination; mais comment est this, pour Deutsche:

Dot Mary hat got ein leedle schaf,
Mit hair yust like some vool;
Und, all der blace dot gal did yent,
Das saaf go like ein fool.
—*Hackensack Republican.*

American Punch.

Rhubarb has come, and sugar is lower—in the barrel.—*Boston Transcript.*

Culture enables a man to grow bald headed gracefully.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Money is so scarce that pickpockets will attend excursions and pick—nix.—*Hackensacker.*

The opalescent lacteal fluid dispenser now perambulates the highways.—*Hackensacker.*

"Hennery the VIII.," as the tramp said when he paused at the last hen-roost he visited before daybreak.—*Hawkeye.*

Bayard Taylor says he can write best on an empty stomach. Nothing more from Bayard's pen before 1881.—*Hawkeye.*

Euthanasia means an easy death; but youth in Africa means sure death—for the missionary.—*Hackensack Republican.*

Ah! what growing days these are! The interest on a mortgage climbs half way over the house in one night.—*Detroit Free Press.*

In Arizona there are four men to one woman, and a church-sociable looks like the last street-car from the beer-garden.—*Hawkeye.*

Don Cameron has six children. They interpose no objections, however, and the marriage will take place on the 9th inst.—*Buffalo Express.*

The Detroit *Free Press* had an able article in behalf of the Democratic party the other day, and the very next night it was a heap of ashes.—*Buffalo Express.*

The Paris Exposition has been formally opened, and the American restaurants have promptly advanced the price of kiln-dried sandwiches to 29 cents an ounce.—*Hawkeye.*

A word of caution to our readers: The Supreme Court of this State has decided that it is a misdemeanor to kill a lightning-rod man. Be sure you can pay the fine before you buy the gun.—*Hawkeye.*

"Hey, Tommy!" said a 5-year-old urchin to another, in the street, "we've moved into a house they call flats, 'n yer don't have ter go up-stairs, but ride up in the ventilator, 'n mother sends all the washin ter the foundry."—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

You can't plant cats too early, nor is it possible to get too many in a hill. You may not raise anything else that season where the cat is planted; but in the meantime the cat would not have raised anything either, and that is where the enormous profit comes in.—*Albany Argus.*

A New Jersey mosquito was captured in this vicinity, which, on being opened, was found to contain a brass button with an eagle on it. In the button was found a wad of paper, which proved to be an order from "Little Mac," calling for reinforcements.—*Port Chester Journal.*

FIRE-EATING JOURNALISTS.

A Shooting-Match in Arkansas—"Determined and Brave Gentlemen," and "An Unwarranted Act of Brutality" by "An Officious Policeman."

Dispatch to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 5.—A newspaper controversy has been progressing between Maj. John D. Adams, of the *Gazette*, and one of the leading financiers of the State, and Col. J. N. Smithee, State Land Commissioner, and editor of the *Democrat*, for the past few days. In his reply, Saturday, Col. Smithee used the following language: "There is no alternative but for me to pronounce John D. Adams a liar, in whom there is no truth; a corrupter of men, as he is a notorious debaucher of women; a slanderer who is purse-proud enough to suppose that his money can shield him from the consequences of his calumnies; a thing in human form, in whom there are elements which, when necessity requires it, will develop him into either a petty or a first-class thief, according to the size of the pile in his reach."

To the above Maj. John Adams made a lengthy reply in the *Gazette* of this morning, winding up as follows: "Summing up the facts in the case, the following points are made: 1. Smithee purloined the document referred to at the solicitation of Hovey. 2. He allowed an innocent boy to be accused of the offense, and saw him driven in disgrace from the *Gazette* office on account of an infamous act of which he (Smithee) was guilty. 3. He seeks by vile epithets and a general denial to defend himself. 4. After publishing all the vile language which he could command, like a coward that he is, he hides himself."

At about 10 o'clock this morning, Maj. Adams, walking alone and in front of the stairway entrance to the Stoddard Bank Building, came almost face to face with Col. J. N. Smithee, who, in company with Capt. James Cook, was just mounting the pavement at the corner. Quite a number of persons were on either corner anticipating such a meeting, and, as the two principals discovered each other, each drew a pistol. Mayor Fletcher, who was present, ordered the parties to desist. Maj. Adams, who, under the circumstances, appeared to be unusually cool, as he drew his pistol with his right waved his left, requesting the crowd to clear the way. Col. Smithee, probably under the excitement and importance of the occasion, appeared to be somewhat nervous, but was on time with his pistol, and, although opinions are divided on the subject, it is generally asserted that he got in the first shot, followed with rapidity by one from Maj. Adams. The distance between the parties could not have exceeded twelve feet. After firing his first shot, Col. Smithee stepped or jumped behind the upright triangular board sign of T. B. Mills, at the same time continuing his shooting at Maj. Adams, who immediately advanced on him, firing at him as he dodged around the sign on one side, and then meeting and firing on him as he came around on the other. The distance in the last instance was not over two or three feet between the parties, and as Col. Smithee fired four shots in all, and Maj. Adams three, the wonder is that both these determined and brave gentlemen were not killed. After his fourth shot, Col. Smithee threw his pistol at Maj. Adams, and, it is asserted, did draw, or attempted to draw, a second pistol, at the same time staggering or running sideways, until about two-thirds of the way across Markham street, when he fell, and, while lying in a reclining position, was approached by Maj. Adams, pistol in hand. After gazing down on his prostrate foe for a moment the Major remarked: "You damned dog, I could kill you, but will spare your life."

Friends approached, and Col. Smithee was lifted from the ground and carried into a drug-store. At the same time a couple of gentlemen grasped Maj. Adams' shoulders in a friendly but at the same time such a firm manner as to render him utterly powerless. An officious policeman, seeing the pistol still in the Major's hands, and not appreciating the fact that the Major was helpless, and had spared his enemy when he had him at his mercy, struck the pistol from the Major's hands with his club. This was an unwarranted act of brutality. Maj. Adams was arrested by Chief Counts, and gave bonds for his appearance before 'Squire Morrison in the sum of $2,000, with Joseph Mitchell, James E. Isbell, W. D. Blocher, and J. E. Reardon as bondsmen. Maj. Adams received no wounds, but the brim of his hat was riddled by a ball. Col. Smithee was shot through the right arm below the elbow, and, as his arm was bent, the ball struck it again and lodged just below the shoulder, from whence it was extracted. He also received a flesh-wound in the left buttock. From the fact that he was able to walk to a carriage after coming from the hands of the enemy, it is inferred that he is not seriously injured.

A FAMOUS WAR-CLOAK.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 9.—The inclosed description of the famous war-cloak of the celebrated King Kamehameha, is very interesting. My object in sending it to you is to ascertain if possible the real value of one of these wreaths (spoken of at the latter part of the article) at the present time. There is probably but one of them on the Western Continent, and that one is in possession of a family on the West Side. It was sent to them by a relative in the Sandwich Islands, and they consider it an article of great value. Should the editor know of anything in regard to this famous work he would greatly favor the undersigned by communicating it through the columns of his paper. Yours respectfully, E. C. W.

THE KING'S WAR-ROBE.

His Majesty the King has still in his possession the feather war-cloak of his father, the celebrated Kamehameha I. It was not complete till during his reign, having occupied eight preceding ones in its fabrication. Its ground-work is a coarse netting, and to this the feathers, which are very small and exceedingly delicate, are skilfully attached, overlapping each other and forming a perfectly smooth surface. The whole presents a beautiful, bright yellow color, giving it the appearance of a mantle of gold. Indeed, it would be difficult for despotism to manufacture a richer or more costly garment for its proudest votary. Two feathers only (and such as are used wholly in its manufacture), are obtained from under the wings of a rare species of bird called the "oo" inhabiting Hawaii, which is caught alive, with great care and toil. Long poles, with adhesive matter smeared upon them, and well baited, are placed near their haunts; the bird alights upon it, and, unable to disengage itself from the adhesive matter, is secured, the much-prized feathers plucked, and the bird set at liberty. A piece of nankeen valued at $5.50 was formerly the price of five feathers of this kind. By this estimate, the value of the cloak would be equal to that of the purest diamond in the several European regalia; and, excluding the price of the feathers, not less than $1,000,000 worth of labor was expended upon it, at the present rate of computing wages. A few wreaths made of these "oo" feathers are still extant, but are in possession of none but the highest chiefs. Their value cannot be estimated, as the "oo" has long since been exterminated from the islands.

The Shirt-Collar Utilized.

New York Tribune.

The shirt-collar has at length been utilized for advertising purposes. Yesterday afternoon a colored man, with a very high shirt-collar, bearing the name of a house in the soap-trade, walked up and down Fulton street, and excited considerable attention.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 76, 78, AND 80 Van Buren-st., established 1875—Permanent and reliable; 15,000 square feet for storage of furniture and general merchandise; advances made; safety vaults.

SEWING MACHINES.

LOT OF NICE SINGER, DOMESTIC, WHEELER & Wilson, and other machines below half price, and warranted. Loan office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$150 PER FOOT, LOT 50x180, TO alley, east front, on Michigan-av., 400 feet north of Sixteenth-st. It ought not to stay in the market long at such figures.

$6,500, store, and lot 25x100, on South Clark-st., 200 feet south of Van Buren-st.

T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN, N. Y., real estate, the first-class No. 685 West Washington-st., between Robey and Hoyne: 2-story basement and sub-cellar, high-stoop brick house, with all modern improvements and in first-class order. Inquire of F. SCHUMANN, Briggs House, Randolph-st. and Fifth-av., from 12 to 2 and 6 to 8.

FOR SALE—62 FEET ON SOUTH HALSTED-ST., near corner of Wright, at $75 per foot. Apply at office of A. T. GALT, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—LOTS, SOUTH FRONT, HURON-ST., and north front, Superior-st., east of State. Also lots on North Dearborn-av. and North State-st. Apply to OWNER, 278 Ohio-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago: $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS AT HYDE PARK, near depot; water, gas, and sewer in street; $15 per foot if sold within ten days. B. A. ULRICH, Room 6, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE NEAR KENwood depot; fine grounds; special bargain if bought in ten days. I. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 PER ACRE—195 ACRES ONLY 6 miles southwest of the Union Stock-Yards, 12 miles from the County-House in Chicago; this is one of the finest pieces of land for a farm in the State; just half a mile from the depot on Seventy-ninth-st.; clear; title perfect.

$12 per acre (640 acres)—Sec. 23, T. 29, R. 11 west, 4 miles from St. Mary's, in Iroquois County, Ill., 80 miles south of Chicago, 60 acres fine timber, and not an acre of wet land; will take good house and lot as part pay; must have $3,500; will sell part or all.

T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—313 WEST MONROE-ST., BETWEEN Morgan and Aberdeen, two-story house: ten rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, etc. Inquire of T. H. BALL, 207 East Monroe-st.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES 831 and 833 West Congress-st., 7 rooms, besides laundry. These houses have been put in complete order, have all the modern improvements, and are but one block from street cars. MEAD & COE, 149 LaSalle.

TO RENT—VERY LOW TO FIRST-CLASS PARTY, fine new marble-front house, 213 Ashland-av.; gas fixtures, furnace, and range. Inquire at No. 135 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—$18 PER MONTH, 3-STORY BRICK house, 966 West Polk-st.; $12, 2-story brick, 424 Irving-place. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

TO RENT—$12 PER MONTH, 3-STORY BRICK house, 38 Harvard-st.; $7, first floor 1149 West Taylor-st. Inquire 385 Western-av.

South Side.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT OCTAGON stone-front dwellings, modern improvements, 1644 and 1656 Wabash-av., just south of Thirty-first-st., $40 per month each. DAVIS & WALKER, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT OCTAGON-front brick dwelling 1121 Prairie-av., with modern improvements, and furnace and gas-fixtures, $50 per month. Inquire of owners, BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FRAME COTTAGE 232 TWENTY-fifth-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av. for $20 per month. DAVIS & WALKER, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, AN elegant 3-story and basement swell-front dwelling, on Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st.; in good repair. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—THE FRAME DWELLING HOUSE 980 Michigan-av.; will be put in thorough good repair; furnace, bath, hot water, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; possession at once; rent $35. WALTER MATTOCKS, 40 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—NO. 110 SOUTH PARK-AV.—FIRST-class house and large brick barn. Apply to owner, Room 15, 78 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—9-ROOM COTTAGE 214 TWENTY-ninth-st., at $25 per month. Inquire at 216 Twenty-ninth-st., or D. G. HAMILTON, 126 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—1059 MICHIGAN-AV., 10 ROOMS, GAS-fixtures, furnace, and all modern improvements, at $35 per month. D. G. HAMILTON, 126 South Clark.

TO RENT—NO. 11 ELLIS PARK—TWO-STORY brick; bath, water-closet, furnace, gas-fixtures, all modern improvements; very low to a good tenant. Apply to P. BROWN, Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-fifth-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—FRAME HOUSE ON WEST SIDE OF Halsted-st., 250 yards north of Fullerton-av.; $20 per month. Inquire at Room 13, City-Hall.

TO RENT—THE FINE 2-STORY FRAME DWELLING No. 9 Osgood-st., $20 per month to acceptable tenant. DAVIS & WALKER, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—215 NORTH STATE-ST., 10 rooms with all modern improvements, just calcimined and put in complete order. E. ANTHONY, 91 Washington-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—THE LARGE FRAME COUNTRY residence of N. B. Judd, on Forty-seventh-st., between Woodlawn-av. and the lake, with improved grounds, within one block and a half of Kenwood Station. WALTER MATTOCKS, 40 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

West Side.

TO RENT—ONE FLOOR CONSISTING OF FIVE pleasant rooms, furnished except linen and crockery, suitable for light housekeeping. 587 Carroll-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—IN KANKAKEE, TWO FIRST-CLASS stores, one corner occupied as a drug-store, with store-fixtures; also corner basement, with ice-box and counter for saloon, all in good location and suitable for any good business. Address P.O. Box 375, Kankakee, Ill.

TO RENT—PART OF STORE 155 WABASH-AV., two doors south of Field & Leiter's; fine location. Inquire EDGAR SANDERS, 155 Wabash-av.

Offices.

TO RENT—1 SUITE, WITH VAULT; ALSO SINgle offices and a few sleeping-rooms for gentlemen only, in Dearborn Building, fronting Madison and Dearborn-sts. W. R. CONDICT, Room 2.

Docks and Yards.

TO RENT—DOCK CORNER BEACH AND POLK-sts., 200x530, with brick office, barn, sheds, railroad-tracks, etc. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—$8 PER MONTH—FINE BRICK BASEments, 157½ and 159 Van Buren-st., near Sherman.

TO RENT—LARGE 3-STORY BRICK BUILDING, corner Clinton and DeKoven-sts., suitable for fine carpenter shop or furniture. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF NOT LESS than six main rooms, South Side, north of Thirty-first-st., east of State-st., for $18 or less. Address F 84, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, NOS. 351, 353, 355, AND 357 State-st., 4 blocks south of the Palmer House; board and room, per day, $1.50 to $2; per week, $6, $7, and $8. Furnished rooms to rent without board.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK, 318 AND 320 WABASH-AV. —Pleasant rooms and first-class table at bottom prices. Call and see before you locate elsewhere.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN IN A REspectable private family in the city; state lowest terms. Address E 5, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

A COLLECTOR OF AMERICAN COINS HAVING a large number of duplicates desires to exchange. Address W C, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CASH OR STOCK OF MERchandise 360 acres and 160 acres of well improved land, flowing artesian well, and 3½ miles from cheese factory and railroad station, in Iroquois County; will pay small amount of cash. Address E. W. HURLBUT, Watseka, Ill.

WANTED—TO TRADE AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE in the City of Pine Bluff, Ark., together with 800 acres of unimproved land eight miles from the city, for a residence and business property in some town or city in the Northwestern States; difference in value, if any, to be paid in cash. Address for full particulars WHITE & GEISREITER, Real Estate Agents, Pine Bluff, Ark.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

DECIDED BARGAINS!
PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.
Elegant parlor suits for $65, $75, $100.
Good quality chamber suits $25, $30, 35.
Elegant dressing-case sets $50, $75, $100.
Woven wire mattresses $7.50 to $10.
Husks, wool, and hair mattresses $3 to $20.
Easy chairs $2, $3, $5, $10, $15, $20.
Lounges—in reps or hair cloth—$10, $15, $18, $20.
Marble-top and library tables $5, $7.50, $10, $15.
MARTIN'S, THE POPULAR FURNITURE HOUSE, 154 STATE-ST.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 503 WEST Madison-st., sell on time everything required for housekeeping. Give us a call; satisfaction guaranteed.

MUSICAL.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

CLIV.		
	Pianoforte for	$ 75
	Pianoforte for	100
	Parlor organ for	50
	Parlor organ for	75
	Splendid upright piano	190

R. T. MARTIN, 154 STATE-ST.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.
PIANO FORTES AND PARLOR ORGANS.
Handsome parlor organs at $50, $75, $100, and $125. Splendid rosewood pianofortes, only $150, $175, $200, $225. Five years' guarantee with each instrument.
R. T. MARTIN,
154 STATE-ST.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE HALF-INTERest in planing mill on corner of Twelfth and Canal-sts. Inquire on the premises for A. CAMPBELL.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $10,000 TO $15,000 cash to engage in a strictly cash business; profits over 60 per cent; references given and required. Address E 4, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH best of references, with a few hundred dollars, to go with him to Mexico, where he is well known. Address E 19, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TEAS—THE CHOICEST IN the world—Importers' staple article—pleases everybody—Trade prices—Largest Company in America—constantly increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular to ROBERT WELLS, Pres. of the Original American Tea Co., 43 Vesey-st., N. Y. P.-O. Box 1287.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A 14-FOOT ROW-BOAT IN GOOD ORder; must be a bargain. Address, giving price and place where boat can be seen, SPENCER, Standard office, Chicago.

WANTED—TO BUY A FIRST-CLASS SALOON fixture. Address E 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND THORoughly competent shipping clerk by a wholesale grocery house. Address E 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN A GENERAL STORE, AN EXperienced retail salesman and bookkeeper; must be a man of Christian principles and give best of references. Address F. BLACKMARR, Whitehall, Mich.

Trades.

WANTED—PREPARER OR WHITENER ON PICTure-frame moldings. SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 197 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—GOOD COAT-MAKER FOR THE COUNtry. Apply at 34 and 36 Madison-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO LEARN THE WOOD-engraving business. BOND & CHANDLER, southeast corner Madison and Clark-sts.

WANTED—A VARNISHER TO INTRODUCE AN article of great merit amongst the furniture trade of this city. Please address for two days as below, stating experience and last place of employment, also salary expected. F 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FURNITURE-FINISHER AT 499 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A BOY WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands packing furniture. None others need apply. 320 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STOUT BOY TO WORK AT baking; must be acquainted with the business. Call at 83 Twenty-ninth-st., east of South Park-av.

WANTED—A BOY 14 OR 15 YEARS OLD TO print and tone; German preferred. WHITING'S Art Studio, 622 West Lake-st., near Union Park.

WANTED—FEW GOOD CARPENTERS IN REAR of 611 Archer-av. None but good men.

WANTED—TWENTY FIRST-CLASS STONE MAsons to work on Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane at Kankakee. Apply on the grounds.

WANTED—RESTAURANT COOK. BURCKY & MILAN'S, 148 South Clark-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS ON THE Kansas City branch of C. & A. R. R.; 200 for Iowa; wages $1.25; free fare; 15 saw-mill hands; 10 tie choppers, etc. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st.

WANTED—400 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR new grade in Minnesota, 150 for Missouri, 200 on repairs of C. & N. W. R. R., 25 tie-choppers; free fare. At J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN IN EVERY COUNTY IN the United States to manufacture and sell a staple article just patented. Exclusive right given; liberal terms; large profits; small capital. E. MORRIS, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE HOUSE, A FEW agents to sell teas to consumers; parties resident in towns outside of Chicago preferred; fine goods and A 1 terms guaranteed. For terms and price-list address F 49, Tribune office, for five days.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—AT 335 NORTH LASALLE-ST., A good cook who is willing to help in the housework; none but Protestants need apply; references required.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in Lake View. Family of four. Good wages. Call at 354 Dayton-st., Friday before 10 a. m.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron at 233 West Congress-st.

WANTED—A SWEDE OR GERMAN GIRL FOR general housework in an American private family. 235 Walnut-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON; good references required. Apply between 9 and 4 at 947 Prairie-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at once. 13 North May-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK for a small family; German or Swede preferred. 244 Illinois-st.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN GIRL to cook, wash, and iron in private family. 96 Ashland-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—THREE GOOD MACHINE GIRLS AND three basters at 264 North Market-st. Also good machine girl for vest shop. AUG. PETERSON.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS, ONE WHO UNDERstands making children's clothes; must understand new Wheeler & Wilson, or furnish own machine. Apply at Dr. SOMERS' office, Pacific Hotel, after 10 a. m.

Milliners.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRIMMER AT HALL'S Bon Marche, 220 and 222 West Madison.

Nurses.

WANTED—A HEALTHY SWEDISH OR NORWEgian girl to take care of children. Call with reference at 707 West Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN man to drive team or rig for grocery or market; well posted in city and understand the care of horses; best of references. Call or address 1043 Butterfield-st. G. SCHMELTZ.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY COLORED man as coachman; has the best city references. Apply No. 149 Dearborn-st., basement. THOS. DABBIGE.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman and to make himself generally useful; references from last employer. Address F 83, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as laundress in a private family; first-class references. Address E 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl for general housework or second girl; best of city references. Apply at No. 7 Fifteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT CANadian girl as cook, laundress, or general housework; city or country. Call at 989 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK IN A private family; will assist with washing and ironing. Call or address northwest corner Chicago-av. and Clark-st., Room 15.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESP... girls to do general housework. Call at No. 61 North Wells-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Call at 350 May-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN GIRL as nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby. 1065 South Dearborn-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER OR nurse. Call or address 12 Centre-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady as saleslady or writing or copying in an office. Address E 21, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc., without removal; also on diamonds and good collaterals. C. B. WILSON, Room 3, 116 & 118 Randolph.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc., without removal, and on diamonds and good collaterals. W. N. ALLEY, 184 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty, in sums to suit. Apply at Union Trust Company, 135 South Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON REAL estate in Chicago and on Illinois farms. B. L. PEASE, 142 Dearborn-st.

NICKELS IN SUMS OF $2 AND UPWARDS CAN be had in exchange for currency at the counting-room of the Tribune Company.

PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of $10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company.

TO LOAN—$1,200, $2,500, $5,000, $10,000, AND other amounts to suit, at lowest rates; also $500. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$35,000 OR $40,000 ON first-class improved Chicago real-estate security at 7 per cent interest; if any commission, must be small. Address E 2, Tribune office.

$500—$1,000, $1,200, AND $1,500 TO LOAN for one or two years on good security. J. C. McCORD & CO., 116 Monroe-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GOOD EXPRESS-WAGON FOR SALE CHEAP. Call at JOHN OLENDORF & CO.'S office, 41 State-st.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES PHAETONS AND buggies from H. Hooker & Co., New Haven. This work is warranted as represented. G. L. BRADLEY, 218 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS; good driver, safe, and kind; $125. Southeast corner Eighteenth and Lumber-sts.

FOR SALE—THREE CHEAP HORSES, ONE MARE with foal for $50, one express wagon and harness, one farm wagon, and double set of harness. 627 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR HORSES, ONE NICE FAMILY horse $75, one black mare $55, one express wagon and harness, also one fresh milch cow and calf. 747 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES, TOP AND open delivery and grocery wagons; part cash and monthly payments. Best and cheapest wagons in town. Repairing and painting. All work warranted. C. J. HULL, corner Archer-av. and Twenty-fourth-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 5, ON DEARborn-av., between Illinois and Superior-sts., a little girl's gold chain and locket. Reward will be paid by returning the same to 215 Illinois-st.

LOST—$5 REWARD FOR THE RETURN TO WM. G. HIBBARD, 32 Lake-st., of a package containing savings-bank deposit-books. They will not be of use to any one except owner, as payment has been stopped.

LOST—A BLANK SUBSCRIPTION-BOOK FOR the Black Hills Journal. If the finder will leave same with MARDER, LUSE & CO., 139 Monroe-st., he will be suitably rewarded.

STRAYED—FROM 113 LOOMIS-ST. AN OLD bright bay mare, quite stiff, very thick neck. P. HICKCOX.

BOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS—STANDARD WORKS always bring good prices. Before you sell your library see CHAPIN, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

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FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 99½.

The latest indications are that the Senate will adopt the amendment to the pending Bankrupt-Repeal bill fixing the date of repeal for Sept. 1,—being a compromise between the advocates of immediate repeal and those Senators who favor Jan. 1, 1879, as the limit.

Ald. CULLERTON's mischievous scheme for amending the Fire ordinance so as to permit the erection of a cordon of wooden buildings around the entire city has made its appearance in the new Council. While there is probably no danger that the undertaking will succeed, the Council should nevertheless lose no time in settling the question by laying CULLERTON's ordinance on the table indefinitely.

The Electoral-investigation business hangs fire in the House, the managers being apparently uncertain as to the precise degree of support they can expect at the hands of Speaker RANDALL, without whose co-operation it will be possible for the Republican minority to delay if not altogether defeat the introduction of any measure looking to the one-sided investigation which the Democrats propose. It is evident that the course is not clear, and that some obstructions must be removed before the party lines are in working order.

Yesterday's proceedings in Congress consisted in the passage by the Senate of the Indian Appropriation bill, with numerous amendments relative to the management of the nation's aboriginal wards; the discussion in the Senate of the amendments intended to postpone the date when the repeal of the Bankrupt law shall take effect; and in the House the delivery of speeches on the Tariff bill by Judge KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. HARRIS, of Georgia, the former in opposition to and the latter in support of the bill as reported by the Ways and Means Committee.

A significant episode, as bearing upon the adjustment of complications between Russia and England, is noted in the request of Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, the Conservative leader in the House, for the postponement of a request to set apart a day for discussing the foreign policy of the Government. That such a request should be made to the Radical member who proposed the discussion is regarded as an indication that the Cabinet will shortly be able to announce that all threatening conditions have been practically removed, and that the necessity for discussing the question in Parliament no longer exists.

The members of the Board of Education need be under no apprehension of wasting their time and energies wrestling with the school-book monopoly. All they can do toward reducing the cost to scholars of the books prescribed for use in the city schools will practically operate as a reduction of taxes, for the purchase of books for their children is to many poor families a serious problem in these scrimping times. A reduction of 35 or 50 per cent in the price charged at present by the school-book monopoly is well worth all the labor and trouble that the School Inspectors can devote to the undertaking, and the present agitation of the question in the Board should not cease until something tangible and permanent shall have been accomplished.

The appeal of SHERRY, one of the McCONVILLE murderers, now under sentence of death, for an appropriation by the County Board to pay the cost of taking his case to the Supreme Court on a writ of error, was yesterday denied, receiving but two votes out of fourteen. Even supposing that the Board could lawfully appropriate money for such a purpose,—which is by no means certain,—there is no valid reason why the people should be taxed to assist a condemned criminal to escape from the consequences of his crime. The statement that SHERRY has not had justice done him is an *ex parte* assumption not warranted by average human experience in this locality, where it too often happens that the community and not the criminal fails to get justice. Commissioner SPOFFORD made the very sensible point, in opposition to the petition for an appropriation, that it was for the county to prosecute, not to defend criminals, and that the people, having once been taxed to pay the cost of trial and conviction, ought not to be taxed again to pay the cost of kicking it all over.

A social event of national interest—the wedding of United States Senator J. DONALD CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, and Miss ELIZABETH B. SHERMAN, daughter of Judge CHARLES T. SHERMAN and niece of Gen. W. T. SHERMAN and JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of the Treasury—is chronicled in our dispatches this morning with an attention to detail that will be of absorbing interest to the fair reader everywhere. The wedding was what the position of the principals would naturally involve—an affair of extraordinary brilliancy in the distinguished attendance, the costumes, the presents, the decorations, and all that goes to make up a grand hymeneal success.

The Appellate Court of this district yesterday gave judgment in the second branch of the cases assailing the city scrip. The decision of the Circuit Judges (given last week) was in a case involving the legality of the scrip of 1878,—the four Judges refusing to enjoin the issue of the Treasury orders. The case decided by the Appellate Court was on the application to enjoin the payment of the certificates of 1877, and also those of 1875. The Court holds that the certificates of 1877 are within the rule laid down by the Supreme Court in the Springfield case; are not debts, and therefore ought not to be prohibited. The Appellate Court holds that the certificates of 1875 are payable out of taxes against which they were drawn, and that it was intended they should be paid out of those taxes when collected, and the Court holds that there is nothing inequitable in their payment out of the funds thus collected. This renders the payment of taxes of 1877 in scrip of that year legal and valid.

THE THIRD PARTY.

The Pennsylvania Convention of the so-called "Nationals" sets the third party fairly on its feet as a separate and independent political organization, appealing to the suffrages of the people with defined aims and purposes. While it would unquestionably be better for the country if the theories represented by the Communists could be repressed altogether, we are inclined to the belief that their concentration into a distinct political party is a matter for congratulation so long as total repression is out of the question. This will be the fairest way for the Communists (and the Nationals are nothing more nor less than Communists) to test their popularity and strength in this country. So long as they affected sympathy or sought alliance with one or the other of the existing parties, there was danger that their real purpose would be concealed, and they might gain votes under false pretenses that would ultimately lead them into overestimating their own strength and betray them into an excess of self-confidence that would make a great deal of trouble. So long as they were believed to be a formidable faction without a separate organization, the managing politicians of both the Republican and Democratic parties would pander more or less to their mischievous vagaries, and there would result a confusion of platforms and a prostitution in legislation that could not fail to work infinite injury to the conservative property interests of the country. It is well, therefore, that the Nationals should sound their own tocsin, carry their own flag, promulgate their own demands, and enter the field of politics to fight for themselves.

The recent Philadelphia Convention has demonstrated that the Nationals are determined upon this independent action. One circumstance alone attests this sufficiently. Two of the leading candidates for the Gubernatorial nomination were WRIGHT, a Democratic Congressman from Pennsylvania, who has made himself conspicuous by his Communistic sentiments, and ARMSTRONG, a Republican politician who expected to carry off a large Republican vote with him. It was even thought that either of these men, once nominated by the Nationalists, could also secure the nomination of his own party,—an event which would certainly have given the Nationals greater numerical strength than they can command alone. But the Convention would not listen to any such proposition, and MASON, one of their own number, was nominated by an overwhelming vote. WRIGHT's rejection was not because he is in any way opposed to the Communistic doctrines of the Nationals, but because he still acts with the Democrats; ARMSTRONG's failure was not on account of any apprehension in the Convention that he would not pander to the Communistic element, but on account of his continued affiliation with the Republican party. The general sentiment of the Convention was in favor of severing all connection with the old organizations, and such was the result. This was an open, straightforward, and commendable course to pursue, and it deprives both Democrats and Republicans of any temptation and excuse for pandering to the fallacies and iniquities of Communism. From now on it may be safely predicted that the party which shall undertake to assimilate the pernicious doctrines represented by the Nationals will abandon any claim to conservatism and drive the reponsible classes over to the opposing camp. If the Democrats shall continue to court an alliance with the Communistic element, as they have been doing to a considerable extent throughout the country, the property-owners and business-men of that party will act with the Republicans. Nothing is more certain than that Communism, once clearly defined as a political issue, will encounter the solid, united resistance of all men who have property rights and interests to conserve and defend.

In entering upon an avowed struggle for independent political existence, the Nationals have evidently counted upon one important element that will desert them. The American farmers have nothing in common with them. A couple of years ago, the term "Granger" was identified with that class of the American population that demanded an irredeemable paper currency, "founded upon the faith and resources of the nation, and equal in volume to the business demands of the country." This phrase was never clearly defined, but it fascinated a large number of the farmers. It opened up visions of an abundance of money, high prices for their crops, speedy emancipation from debt, the carnival of war times,—and, without stopping to reason out the natural consequences of another national debauch, they readily joined the inflation lunatics. But this solecism of *fiat* money is but an insignificant incident in the programme of the "National" party as it is now organized. The demand for an unlimited and irredeemable paper currency is no longer the sole, and not even the most prominent, demand of the third party. The first and foremost aim of the Nationals is to use the Government as an agent for the distribution of other people's property. It is to begin by furnishing Government money to colonize and support the tramps and city loafers; the next step will be to demand for these classes lands that have already been improved,—for the Communists are not people who want to accumulate property by hard labor of their own. Meanwhile, the farmers are asked to support a law forbidding men to work more than eight hours a day, though their own interests require that at certain seasons they must work twelve hours. The farmers are expected to contribute to the support of Penitentiary convicts in idleness; to oppose the natural and practical system of labor contracts; to tax industry and frugality by increasing the imposition in proportion to the enlargement of savings; to prevent children from learning to work for themselves; to set their face against all inventions calculated to increase production and save labor; and, in a word, to assume new hardships and dangers in order to make life easier for the non-productive and loafer classes that infest the towns. There is no principle nor purpose of Grangerism that has anything in common with these doctrines, and the Communists count without their host when they think they can deceive the shrewd sense of the American farmer by appropriating a name with which the farmer has associated other notions. Of all classes in this country that Communism has reason to most dread are the farmers, who are the most powerful, formidable, and unrelenting,—wherein may be found another reason for being thankful that the "Nationals" have started out for themselves in political life. The agriculturists will henceforth seek that party alliance which offers them the surest protection against the menace of Communism.

BANK-NOTE CIRCULATION.

A proposition is made in Congress to so amend the National Banking law as to permit the banks to have a note circulation equal, dollar for dollar, to the amount of their bonds deposited for circulation. This is not a new, though it is none the less a sensible and desirable measure. When the Bank act was originally passed the margin of 10 per cent was less a protection to the note-holder than the bonds would furnish now, even if notes were issued at the par value of the bonds. The bonds of the United States are all payable in coin, and even those bearing the lowest rate of interest have a premium, and there is a constantly accruing interest. At present the banks are only allowed a circulation of 90 cents on the dollar of the par value of the bonds; but they have to keep a cash deposit in the Treasury equal to 5 per cent. There is, therefore, held by the Government the bond, the premium thereon, the accrued interest, and the cash deposit, amounting in all to an average of from $106 to $109 to secure each $90 of bank circulation. The measure now proposed is to permit the banks to circulate $100 of notes for each $100 of bonds.

This, if enacted into a law, would leave as a security for the redemption of the notes a very ample margin. The Government has possession of all the bonds; on these bonds the interest is paid semi-annually, and is in the hands of the Government, and there is the cash deposit of 5 per cent. A bank failing, it would require from six months to two years to have all the notes sent in for redemption, in which time the accrued interest on the bonds would be sufficient alone to cover any possible decline in the market value of the bonds. The surety for the protection of note-holders would be ample and unquestionable. The national advantages and benefits are no less important.

The present circulation of the National Banks, on the 90 per cent basis, is about $320,000,000. The additional circulation allowed by this change would be $35,000,000, making the total of $355,000,000, or an addition of $35,000,000 to the loanable funds of the country. This would give such an increase of good money that it would have to be loaned to be profitable, and, to be loaned on good security, would have to be loaned at a reduction of the present rates of interest. The increased facilities for borrowing would lead to increased employment of labor and of production. Nor would the change be unprofitable to the Government. The money in some form would find an investment in Government 4 per cent bonds. This would enable the Government to reduce the amount of the 6 per cents. The Government would receive an increase of tax on bank circulation, and an increase of tax on deposits. Summed up, the direct profit to the Treasury may be thus stated:

Two per cent interest on $35,000,000 bonds	$ 700,000
Tax of 1 per cent on increased circulation	350,000
Tax of ½ per cent on increased deposits	175,000
Direct gain to Government annually	$1,225,000

This addition to the currency would be legal and healthful. It would be an addition to the redeemable currency,—redeemable in coin. It would stimulate private capital to seek investment, and, seeking investment, to employ labor and increase production. It would be an effectual cure for any contraction of the currency that has taken place, and may lead to a further expansion of the currency by the creation of new banks, and an enlargement of the circulation of existing banks.

THE NEW BASES OF PEACE.

The new basis of arrangements agreed upon by the Powers to be submitted to the Czar, the conferences between Gen. TODLEBEN and Admiral HORNBY, the sudden departure of Count SCHOUVALOFF, the Russian Ambassador at London, to St. Petersburg, and the statements of Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons, give assurances of renewed peaceful negotiations between Russia and England, and indicate the probability of a Congress in which the treaty of San Stefano will be discussed. This combination of pacific events may at least be regarded as dispelling any possibility of an immediate outbreak of hostilities, and the prospect of a peaceful settlement is still further enhanced by the personal initiative which has been taken by the Czar in acting as his own Prime Minister, pending the illness of Count GORTSCHAKOFF, whose physical condition is such as to preclude any hope that he will again appear upon the stage of action in the capacity of a diplomat. The Czar is as much in favor of peace as GORTSCHAKOFF is of war, and it would be strange if this element of mortality, which is scarcely ever taken into account in diplomatic negotiations, should after all form the turning-point of a European peace. It adds to this probability that the new turn of the tide is due to the Czar himself, and that Count SCHOUVALOFF goes to St. Petersburg in the personal confidence of the Czar, and takes with him the wishes and purposes of the English Government, which he can convey to the Czar more effectually in person than by correspondence.

The new basis of arrangements suggested by the Powers may be regarded as the minimum that Russia will secure as her trophies of war, and she will, of course, undertake to get as much more as she can in the Congress. They differ in some respects quite materially from the provisions of the treaty of San Stefano, which were accepted by Turkey. The latter Power will not object to them, as, if they are put in operation, she will escape much more lightly than she deserves, or could even expect. Under the treaty of San Stefano, the whole of Bulgaria, the larger part of Roumelia, and a considerable portion of Macedonia, Thessaly, and Epirus would come under Russian control, while by the new arrangement Russian administration will be confined to the region north of the Balkans, or Bulgaria proper. It is stated that the southern portion, or Roumelia, shall remain to a great extent under the authority of the Sultan. This would seem to indicate that no Russian military force will be allowed in Roumelia or Turkey proper, and that the Porte will be expected to govern it under certain guarantees, the enforcement of which will be looked after by mixed commissions. The whole object of the war would be nullified if any part of Turkey were left to the absolute domination and the despotic and cruel caprices of the Sultan and his irresponsible agents. The hand of England is plainly visible in the various divisions of the new bases. The second, which claims that the Asiatic compensation shall be reduced to the minimum, evidently relates to Batoum and other localities of Asiatic Turkey which command one of England's Indian routes, viz.: that by the Upper Euphrates Valley to the Persian Gulf, which has long been considered by many English officers and statesmen as the most vital protection England has for her Indian possessions. By way of Khokand and Bokhara, Russia is already pressing closely upon India, and if she had an approach also from the west, besides the command of the trade route from Europe to Persia which such an approach would secure her, English supremacy in Asia would be seriously threatened. The third division relates to the Straits question, and will be arranged hereafter. As this is exactly the disposition which Russia has always asked, it needs no discussion. The fourth division demands definite settlement of the war indemnity. Here again the hand of England can be seen interposing in behalf of the bondholders. A definite settlement of the indemnity must inevitably prevent Russia from coming in as a preferred creditor, to the prejudice of bondholders to whom Turkish and Egyptian revenues are already pledged. In addition, it would prevent the possibility of the Turkish fleet passing into Russian hands,—a point upon which the English are peculiarly sensitive. The last division, which gives Thessaly and Epirus the right of self-government, thus securing for them the protection of Europe and national independence, is also of English origin, and is what England has more than once given these provinces to understand they ought to have. Such a disposition of them ought also to be acceptable to Russia, as it will effectually relieve them from any possibility of oppression at the hands of Turkey, and secure them their independence more effectually than Russia could ever hope to do alone. As these bases undoubtedly include the limits of English demand, the way to the Congress ought to be now a short and sure one.

TWO POLITICAL STUPIDITIES.

The "Nationalists" of Pennsylvania at their State Convention, held on Wednesday at Philadelphia, nominated a State ticket upon a distinct platform, having for their purpose the making of a direct issue before the people. The Nationalists are the successors of what has hitherto been known as the Workingmen's party. To this the Communists are gravitating, and in a short time the whole will, after partial disintegration, revolts, and secessions, settle down into an exclusively Communist organization.

The platform of the party embraces nearly everything special and general of a revolutionary tendency, or that has been suggested by prejudice, revenge, and ignorance. In the long catalogue of special demands are two old acquaintances: (1) The eight-hour system, and (2) that 3 per cent shall be the maximum rate of interest. These reforms they propose to accomplish by statutory regulations, violations of which shall be punished by appropriate penalties. From the persistency with which the demand for an eight-hour law is presented as a remedy for an alleged existing evil, the presumption would be that there is now some law compelling men to work ten hours or more a day. No man is compelled by law to work any number of hours per day, or to work at all against his will or against his free consent. Labor is free and unshackled. Each man is at liberty to work at whatever kind of labor he may think proper, and to work or not work at such rates as he can get. The question of hours is a question of wages and bargain, and wages are a matter that cannot be fixed by law, and an attempt to set the rate of wages by law would be an attempt to reduce labor to slavery. Wages are and must be a matter of contract to which the employed and the employer must agree. The laborer must have the wages promised him, and, to be entitled to it, must render the service he agreed to perform. Wages are governed by the quality as well as the quantity of labor; two days' labor are entitled to twice the wages of one day, and when a man agrees to labor three days he cannot be paid with one day's wages, nor can he claim three days' wages for one day's work. The hours constituting a day's work, being a factor in the amount of wages, is, of necessity, a part of the contract, and men agree upon that just as well as upon the rate of wages. It is a matter that fixes itself, and is utterly beyond the reach of law. It is governed by season, by character of work, location, and various other circumstances. In summer the farmers work twelve hours a day, whether they hire labor or not. In the spring and the fall they work ten to eleven hours, and in winter six to eight hours. These are the hours of agricultural labor, and the agricultural laborers embrace half the American people. Can any law of the State limit the hours of labor by these farmers, or will the farmers permit any law to interfere with the management of their labor? In many lines of business the hours of labor are six on and six off, working night and day,—such as navigation and in iron-making, and various other branches of business. As a general rule, eight hours are the length of a day's work now in winter, nine hours in the fall and spring of the year, and ten hours in summer, especially in all open-air employments. At the most, any statute declaring that eight hours shall constitute a day's work must necessarily apply only to cases where there is an absence of any contract. How can it be otherwise? How can the State prevent men contracting to labor less or more than eight hours? That is a matter to be determined by agreement between the persons interested.

The same line of argument applies to the demand for a law limiting interest to 3 per cent. Interest is a matter of contract, and in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred the rate of interest is the result of special agreement. The rate differs at different seasons of the year, and in various places. It is governed largely by the character of the security, the length of the loan, and by various other circumstances. When the markets are rising, when business is active, when there is an increase of employed labor, and demand for productions, there is a greater need for money, and the rates of interest rise in sympathy with the demand. In dull, hard times, when labor is unemployed and wages are no longer on the rise, the rates of interest fall. Statutes can no more fix the rates of interest than it can fix the prices of goods, lands, or labor, or regulate the winds, the tides, or the product of the soil.

Yet these Communistic propositions, so confessedly irrational, form part of the platform which this new party insists shall become the policy of the nation. They exhibit the strength of ignorance and unreason, and how far that ignorance and non-reflection have been aggravated by the vaporing of demagogues.

When the "settler" sees in the distance the smoke of the great fires which sweep over the prairies at regular intervals of time, consuming everything combustible in their track, he provides against the "evil day" by setting what is known in frontier vernacular as a "back-fire." Collector ARTHUR has noted on the horizon of his vision the smoke of the BINGHAM and HINDS investigation. The wind is in the right quarter to send the Commission straight to New York. Indeed, it will reach the Custom-House of that city in the course of a week. Mr. ARTHUR accordingly has thought fit to set a "back-fire" in the form of a little investigation of his own. He has inspired his trusted henchman, Special Agent BRACKETT, to find in the New York Custom-House a dishonest entry clerk,—one guilty of receiving bribes. Mr. Special Agent BRACKETT, so inspired, has found that "*the custom of receiving bribes on the part of entry clerks has been very general.*" On the strength of this discovery that New York entry clerks are generally dishonest, and particularly guilty of receiving bribes, Collector ARTHUR has acted with decision, promptness, and energy, and decapitated—*one entry clerk*. But the one unfortunate does not propose to stay decapitated. Why should he, if it be a fact that entry clerks generally are in the habit of selling their services to thieving importers? He has appealed to Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury HAWLEY. If Mr. HAWLEY is a sharp lawyer he will induce the decapitated entry clerk to "turn State's evidence." Let Mr. HAWLEY extract from him what he knows about the custom of receiving bribes by entry clerks in the employ of Mr. Collector ARTHUR. We suggest to Mr. ARTHUR that his little "back-fire" will scarcely save him. It may consume the dead grass about his frail homestead, but the BINGHAM and HINDS investigation fires will go deeper—to the roots.

When Mr. SHERMAN authorized the investigation, he had an impression that the stealing would prove to be a small affair, and that he might gain reputation as a watchful guardian of the public interests by exposing and dismissing some poor devils in subordinate positions. It has proved to be a much bigger thing than he expected, involving the very influential head of the Bureau, as well as the Superintendent and some of those lower in the official scale.—*Chicago Times.*

How does the *Times* know what Mr. SHERMAN's impressions were when he "authorized" the Chicago Custom-House building investigation? Will the *Times* be good enough to point to a *single* "surface-indication of an intention on the part of Secretary SHERMAN to suppress the evidence and evade the performance of his clear duty in the premises"? The *Times* cannot point to any such surface-indication. The *Times* cannot sustain its loose charges against Secretary SHERMAN in the matter of the investigation by a particle of evidence. It is only a few weeks since that the *Times* preferred grave charges against the integrity and good faith of the BINGHAM and HINDS Commission, and declared that the investigation was about to come to an inglorious end. But the Commission proceeded with its labors nevertheless, and, on the 15th of the present month, will assemble in New York City to conclude their labors with the investigation of the Custom-House at that port. Instead of exhibiting want of zeal in the matter of the customs investigation, as alleged by the *Times*, Secretary SHERMAN has organized all the conditions of success. The chief of these is the appointment of citizens from Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, as members of the Commission to sit during its approaching session at New York. The *Times'* assaults upon Secretary SHERMAN in regard to the Chicago Custom-House building investigation are as idle and groundless as were those aimed at him and at the BINGHAM and HINDS Commission touching the investigation of New York Custom-House frauds. The report of Mr. THOMSON, Assistant District-Attorney, reached Washington on the eve of the departure of Secretary SHERMAN for Ohio. It awaits his return, when it will receive attention. If, as the *Times* alleges, it involves the head of the Architect's Bureau and the Superintendent of Construction, the head of the Bureau and the Superintendent will be dealt with according to law. And if they have committed offenses justifying their indictment by a Grand Jury, Assistant-Attorney THOMSON can be relied upon to secure such indictment.

That sprightly little periodical, *Puck*, in one of its recent issues contained a colored cartoon which has rarely if ever been excelled for satire. In its way it is worthy to rank by the side of CRUIKSHANK's best efforts. It is entitled, "Fifth avenue ten years after Mme. RESTELL's death." Mme. RESTELL's late residence occupies a prominent place, and its windows and yard are full of blooming children. The walks and the street are full of children. Every front door-yard and stoop is occupied with children engaged in their sports. Little girls are driving hoops and little boys are riding bicycles. Nurses are drawing babies in carriages and taking them out to the parks in the family coach. Policemen are protecting them from passing teams. Fathers are coming home from the office, and the children are running to meet them. They are in the windows, at the doors, on the gate-post, running in the streets, rolling in the grass, jumping, hopping, and dancing about as frisky as kids, and of all ages from the babe in arms up to the 10-year-older, while some female groups in the foreground, by skillful use of the pencil, indicate that the work of repopulating Fifth avenue is by no means over. The palatial mansions are no longer silent. Their halls ring with children's laughter and shouts. What had been a barren desert now blossoms like the rose and bears fruitful harvest, bringing with it pleasures not enjoyed before for years in those luxurious homes. The death of the child-slayer has let a flood of sunlight into the gloomy houses. The cartoon not only indicates what might happen as the result of Mme. RESTELL's death, but it eloquently tells what ought to happen, now that no obstacle stands in the way. Its real moral is a plea for the children, a hint to mothers, a protest against a great iniquity. It is doubtful, however, whether the crime will die with the criminal. Mme. RESTELL was not alone in the practice of her ghastly and infamous calling. There are plenty of others to take her place unless the law interposes with the same firmness that it did in her case. If the law is properly executed, there is no good reason why Fifth avenue, ten years from now, should not be populated with children, instead of with childless married women and old dowagers.

At the Cincinnati Festival, which takes place next week, two very sensible regulations will be enforced: The first will forbid ladies to wear their hats during the performances. This will secure an uninterrupted view of the stage. As ladies' hats are now constructed, a man of average height cannot see over them. As the rule is universal in its application, no one can complain. It will serve the public convenience and comfort, and, though some ladies may grieve over the prospect that they cannot display their new head-gear, they have the compensation of knowing that they will look prettier without their high hats than with them. Esthetically, the effect of a woman's head is spoiled by the structure erected on the top of her piled-up hair; even if it were not so, she should be willing to sacrifice something for the common good,—especially as the sterner sex make no objection to removing their head-coverings. A lady sitting behind a gentleman with a stove-pipe hat on can have some faint idea of the sufferings of a gentleman sitting behind a lady with a hat of the period, towering above its substratum of twists, coils, and frizzes. The second regulation forbids any encores. It is almost an equivalent for the expense of the trip to Cincinnati to attend seven concerts from which the encore fiend is peremptorily banished. Had such a regulation not been enforced, it might have been possible that some of the insane encorers might have demanded a repetition of the Ninth Symphony or the Grand Mass.

Whether JOHN M. BINCKLEY, Esq., of Milwaukee, committed suicide or not remains unsolved. The latest impression in Milwaukee seems to be that he may "turn up alive unexpectedly" at any moment. The following verses were found on his table, and are supposed to be the last poetry he wrote before casting himself into the cold lake:

> My step halts lamely,
> My eye sees dimly,
> My heart fails timely—
> 'Tis fate at yule!
>
> I meet to-morrow,
> No more I borrow
> To round half sorrow:
> The orb is full!
>
> Thy deep, Urania,
> Thy peace, Nirvana,
> Thy rest, Christians,
> Are mine—I fall!
>
> So vastly, only,
> So nightly, noonly,
> My soul—not lonely—
> And God fill all. J. M. B.

Among the last verses composed by *Romeo* at *Juliet's* tomb are the following. The difference in style and sentiment are quite marked:

> O here
> Will I set up my everlasting rest;
> And shake the yoke of inauspicious stars
> From this world-wearied flesh.
> Thou desperate pilot now, at once run on
> The dashing rocks thy sea-sick weary bark!

The New York *Tribune* has one of HOE's improved double presses which prints two sheets at once from a roll one sheet wide. It thus describes the contrivance, or rather what it does:

> The great and distinguishing peculiarity of this press is, that it is in all respects, excepting size, a double press, and that it prints two *Tribune* sheets from a roll one sheet wide. In other words, the same roll of paper can be used indifferently, either on the single or double press. On the one, single sheets are printed from it; on the other, double sheets. A year ago this would have been considered impossible. Even yet most pressmen are unable to see how it can be done, and it requires a rather elaborate explanation of the new method of imposing the plates, splitting the sheet, and doubling the impressions from one-half the plates over those from the other half, to make it intelligible. The striking fact remains, however, that the double press occupies precisely the same space and has precisely the same width and the same height as the single press, and that it prints two sheets at once from a roll one sheet wide.

TWEED's executors have given up to the City of New York the title to a water-work property and an assignment of half of an ex-Sheriff's claim against the city for $300,000, by way of restitution. In making the delivery of these stolen goods, TWEED's agent says that the dead Boss wished to give it to the living Boss, because the living Boss was the "only officer who had publicly asked that good faith be kept with him." The beauty of the thing is that the title to the water-work property couldn't legally be given to any one else, the city being able to prevent a transfer, while the courts have uniformly decided that the ex-Sheriff's claim is valueless. TWEED's executors have, therefore, given back magnanimously to the city what he wanted to steal but was unable to carry away.

The members of the Board of Education of Davenport, Ia., have been arrested under a State statute which provides penalties for the violation of public duties. The violation is alleged to be their refusal to award a contract to the lowest bidder. If this thing is allowed to go on, who will be safe? If officials cannot violate contracts at will, what is the use of being an official, or what is the use of contracts? A favorable decision in such a case as the above would presuppose that taxpayers had rights officials and contractors were bound to respect. This myth having been exploded over and over again, in this city at least, it would seem absurd at this late day to attempt to reinstate it as a fact.

Mr. HOWE is one of the most famous men in America. Everybody knows all about so eminent a statesman. The New York *Evening Post* a few days ago spoke of him as Senator HOWE, of Missouri, and now the *World* calls him in a big head-line over GEORGE W. JULIAN's letter, "The Wolverine Statesman." That Mr. HOWE represents Michigan has long been the belief of the *World*. These are trifles, we admit, but they show, with a certain measure of accuracy, how wide is the fame of the gentleman from Wisconsin. Mr. HOWE has not abraided the chair-cushions of the Senate for seventeen years for nothing. Such is fame.

The French Republicans went to the country, after the *coup de tete* of May 14 last, 363 strong, and lost through official pressure and intimidation some forty seats. The Assembly has relentlessly invalidated all elections where it could be proven that the electors were improperly influenced. Last Sunday's batch of new elections brought the Republican strength up to 362, and, as there are a lot more of contested elections to pass upon, it is not unlikely that they will come pretty near verifying GAMBETTA's prediction, "We go away 363; we shall come back 400."

The church strawberry-festival has broken loose already. As there is a very good prospect that the strawberry-crop this season will be the largest ever known, and may last even to the 1st of August, most of the churches ought to eat themselves out of debt, or at least leave so small a balance that it can be easily devoured when oysters set in, next September.

Citizen WILLIAMS, whose trousers are Governor of Indiana, seems to have made a ten-strike with that nigger-massacre of his by Communists disguised as militia. He may go into the next National Convention backed by the solid Communist and anti-nigger element, and, even to a man with blue-jeans brains, his chance must appear a very good one.

Adjt.-Gen. HILLIARD has commissioned the Rev. ROBERT COLLYER to be Chaplain of the First Regiment, vice the Rev. DAVID SWING, resigned. It will probably make no theological difference to the rank and file.

If all churches were prompt in ascertaining whether accused members were guilty or not, and in cutting off those who are smirched, the membership and influence of American churches would be materially increased, and clerical scandals would be rarer than hen's teeth. The Vermont M. E. Conference has just expelled from its ministry and membership the Rev. E. D. HOPKINS, pious forger; and Brother THOMAS E. LADD, another highly-connected and extensively operating pious forger, of Laconia, N. H., has been expelled by a congregation of the same church.

The Democrats of Ohio have Uncle DICK, and the Democrats of Indiana have Uncle JIMMY, and each party would like to trade off its Uncle, with heavy boot, for almost anybody except the other party's Uncle.

The richness of the situation in Ohio increases daily. Gov. R. M. BISHOP & Co. is not likely to be railroaded into the White House by the Cincinnati Southern Line.

The Washington courts have decided that pianos cannot be seized for debt, and life at the average capitolian boarding-house is more terrible than ever.

Scratch a Russian emissary and you are reasonably certain to find a *Herald* ambassador.

PERSONALS.

A fortune-teller at Sandringham, being admitted to the presence of the Prince of Wales, and reassured into exercising her profession, predicted that the Princess Alexandra would soon be married to a blonde widower with twelve (12) children.

Two Madonnas by Raphael are to be sold in London on the 1st of June, "The Virgin with the Candelabra" and "The Virgin with the Legend," or "Virgin of Novar." The English Government is urged, at whatever cost, to secure these paintings for a national gallery.

Caleb Cushing took lessons in French from an experienced teacher when he was on the Continent at the time of the Geneva Arbitration, though he had spoken French fluently for forty years; there were "certain felicities" of speech, he said, that he had never acquired.

Senator Gordon was the man who, at Petersburg, forbade his sharpshooters to fire on a Federal officer who had walked out in front of the rifle-pits to reconnoitre the grounds, declaring that he could not see so brave a man shot down in cold blood. Gen. McAllister, of New Jersey, was the Federal soldier.

Gen. Grant speaks no foreign language, so his intercourse with distinguished foreigners is generally confined to a shake of the hand and a smile. He is ready in this fashion to make the acquaintance of all persons, Princes or peasants, and he treats all who are introduced to him with impartial urbanity.

Of the New York Park Commissioners only the President, Mr. Wenman, gets a salary. Another Commissioner, Mr. Lane, thinks that it would be fairer to elect each one of the Commissioners President for a quarter, dividing the $6,500 salary attached to the office among them, but the President cannot see it in that light.

Charlotte Cushman's grave was recently pointed out to a reverent pilgrim by a workman in the cemetery, who said: "She was considerable of a woman for a play-actress." It is on the eastern summit of the principal hill in Mount Auburn, within sight of the Boston and the Cambridge she so dearly loved. Only a small white stone, bearing her name, marks the grave.

William G. Medlicott, of Longmeadow, Mass., has been compelled by business losses to announce the sale of his remarkable collection of rare books. He began over thirty years ago to buy books and manuscripts relating to the development of the English language and literature, and, being until lately a prosperous manufacturer, he spent a large amount of money on his hobby.

An ingenious London dealer in ready-made clothing went to Buyukdere and was doing a thriving business in fashionable spring overcoats, until one day a customer asked him what was the name of the garment so widely worn. "The Salisbury," replied the merchant. "Helloffski!" said the Russian, taking off the coat and retiring in disgust. The merchant's trade was killed.

The Harvard students charged with obtaining a class-song for the graduates at the near Commencement had printed cards bearing the conditions of the competition and a specimen stanza, as follows:

> O bright and sweet the hour we meet!
> Our festal rites begin.

The Intelligent Compositor smiled grimly to himself and set it up:

> O bright and sweet the hour we meet!
> Our festal rites be gin.

The Washington *Post* thus describes Senator Howe, of Wisconsin: "Lazily leaning back in his chair and toying with half a yard of red tape, much as a boy plays with a whirligig, his head poised a little out of perpendicular and one eye closed at times, with the expression of a parrot contemplating the finger of an unwelcome visitor,—that man with gray hair, jerky movements, and air of boundless self-appreciation,—that's Howe. As he rises to make an objection he seems to develop by sections, as one draws out a telescope."

The alleged Rev. Joseph Cook's latest freak has been to attempt to bulldoze a passenger in a smoking-car into throwing away his cigar. "Sir, my name is Joseph Cook," said he. "How are you, Joseph?" said the passenger. "Conductor, put this man off at the next station," said he. "Conductor, put this man off at the next lunatic asylum," said the passenger. The alleged Rev. Joseph took the conductor's name and number, and is going to crush him for allowing passengers to smoke in the smoking-car.

Ericsson, the inventor, who is working in New York on his torpedo-boat, though 75 years of age, is as hale and as robust as a man of 50, strong as an ox, lithe and active, with an voice like Old Bill Allen, and a hand the grasp whereof is as that of a vice. He never smokes, drinks cold water, and sometimes a little tea, eats moderately, his favorite victuals being brown-bread and vegetables, sleeps with his window open all the year round, and has a horror of being written-up in the newspapers. At 10 he made his first model,—that of a saw-mill.

The Khedive cannot bowstring his creditors, who are many and importunate, but he can elude them. He transfers his property to friends, who transfer it again to inmates of the harem, and has salted away in stanch European stocks about $60,000,000, on the interest of which he can live comfortably if Egypt is ever transferred to England. When bailiffs seize any of his property, the guards bastinado them and throw them over the walls. All the salaries of Government employes are a year or even two years in arrears, and the foreigners in the Khedive's service are resigning in disgust.

Mrs. Hayes has found comfort and consolation in the repudiation by all the regular temperance societies of Washington of the blackguardly action of the ex-Mrs. R. B. Hayes Temperance Society. Rescue Division, No. 6, Sons of Temperance especially has adopted resolutions declaring that the ex-M. R. B. H. T. S.'s resolutions were in the interest of liquor-dealers, and against the temperance cause and an influential worker therein, and that the authors of the resolutions are shallow-brained, God-forsaken slanderers; that their report is false, malicious, and cowardly; and that Mrs. Hayes is fully exonerated from all such slanderous allegations.

Ericsson doesn't regard Edison's explanation as to the phonograph as satisfactory, and holds that there must be some factor which had never been made known, and which alone could account for the phonograph's action. Edison says this is a very indiscreet observation for a scientific man to make. As he was walking in company with a *World* reporter, Edison took off his well-worn silk hat and said, pointing to the crown: "Put your hand there and feel the rumble and the roar of the mighty city. The actual noise is so constant that you do not notice it, but the vibrations it occasions are unceasing and easily felt." Accepting the invitation, the writer's hand was rested on the top of the hat, and sure enough it thumped away as though a living heart were beating against it. "That settles it, I think," said Mr. Edison.

George Francis T. appears, from the following dispatch to the *Sun*, to have been refused a hearing at Boston: "BOSTON, May 5.—Railroaded 500 miles to find citizens cowed! liberty collapsed! tenth Boylston Museum sermon prohibited! truth suppressed! savings banks foreclosed! no Sunday lectures excepting Cook, Murray, and Moody's evangels! Blue laws re-enacted! witches cremated! Beecher canonized! Puritans victorious! everybody whispering! Communism smoldering! barricades organizing! though malice for none charity for all. Have just cut wires after thirty years' acquaintance with Ald. Curtis Guild before Bench Judges at Parker House! I decline ever again to speak in Boston. Seventeen years ago knocked down Faneuil Hall. To-day knocked up Boylston Museum! Everything lovely! Aquatic bird hangs at usual altitude. Psychology suppressed! Demonology triumphant! Gloria in Excelsis! Selah."

CAMERON---SHERMAN.

The Great Cleveland Wedding Successfully Performed.

Opulent and Dazzling Display of the Accessories of Wealth.

Presence of Hundreds of the Most Distinguished Personages.

Beauty of the Young Bride, and Prominence of the Bridegroom.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars' Worth of Presents Bestowed.

Enormous Congregation of the Profane and Vulgar Around the Church.

Particulars of Other Nuptials, Celebrated in Chicago and Elsewhere.

CLEVELAND.

CAMERON—SHERMAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, May 9.—The great social event of the season in this country, which has formed the subject of so much talk and gossip in all circles on account of the high social and political position of the parties, has at length transpired—the marriage of Senator Don Cameron to Miss Lizzie Sherman. The ceremony was one of the most elaborate and impressive that has ever been witnessed in this city, and was conducted by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Bedell, of this diocese, assisted by the pastor of St. Paul's Church, the Rev. N. S. Rulison. St. Paul's Church, where the ceremony was performed, is one of the finest structures in the West. It is situated on the corner of Euclid and Cass avenues, and was finished last year. Among its principal communicants, are numbered the most wealthy and aristocratic people of the city. The floral decorations of the church were of the finest order, displaying the highest taste and great expense. The florist was ordered to make the display according to the highest stage of the art, and was given *carte blanche* in the matter of expense.

THE ALTAR,

which is in a circular form, was decorated as follows: Upon each side were two large half-circles, extending nearly to the roof, and at each side of the entrance-way were two similar half-circles. These were all graded from the top to the floor, and presented in clump form the following choice and expensive varieties of flowers in the utmost profusion, and in such complete mixture as to defy accurate description: Palms, dracenas, ficus, camellias, azalia plants, with the following varieties of lilies, viz., callas in fine lots, longa florism, candedum, begonias, and calceolaria, ferns of all descriptions, fuchsias, myrtle trees, white roses, full-blown Madam Planteer, marantha zebrina, a beautiful show of crotons and allamonda.

Just over the entrance to the altar stood

A BEAUTIFUL FLORAL AND EVERGREEN ARCH, directly under which the bride and groom kneeled while the solemn ceremony was performed. This arch was entirely covered with the most expensive white flowers, mostly orange blossoms. At each side of this arch was placed fine floral decorations, also mostly of white flowers. The church was also, in general, finely decorated.

It was at first intended that the wedding should be a private affair, celebrated at the bride's father's residence, but later developments seemed to change the minds of all parties, and the love of display was yielded to in the highest degree. Something over 500 cards, bearing the following inscription placed upon them in the most delicate and beautiful form of which the printer's art is susceptible, were sent to designated guests at home and abroad:

> MR. AND MRS. CHARLES T. SHERMAN
> Request your presence
> At the Marriage of their Daughter,
> ELIZABETH BANCROFT,
> to
> MR. JAMES DONALD CAMERON,
> Thursday Evening, May 9,
> At 8 o'clock.
> ST. PAUL'S CHURCH,
> Cleveland.

THE BRIDE AND HER RELATIVES.

Miss Elizabeth Bancroft Sherman, the bride, is the youngest of the four daughters of Judge Charles T. Sherman, and the niece of Gen. W. T. Sherman, and the Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury. She is remarkable for her personal charms and beauty. Born in 1858, she is just now verging upon the threshold of 20. All the sisters are remarkable for their graces of person and manners. The eldest daughter is Mrs. Gen. Miles, and is with that brave Indian fighter upon the frontier. The second daughter was given a thorough education both at home and abroad, and, just after returning to the United States, in perfect health, was stricken down by fever, and suddenly died. The third daughter is Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, of this city. Mr. Hoyt is a wealthy real-estate dealer, and at his residence on Cass avenue the reception after the wedding this evening is being held. The bride has two brothers—Henry F. Sherman, an attorney of this city, and John Sherman, United States Marshal of New Mexico. Mrs. Sherman is a lady who would be selected as one among a thousand by a painter or poet. She is of a delicate blonde complexion, with blue eyes, tall, graceful figure, small though well-shaped head, crowned with a beautiful growth of brown hair. Her features are all regular, and the expression upon her whole face is peculiarly refined and pleasing.

SENATOR DON CAMERON, THE GROOM,

is quite well known to the public, but a personal description may not be out of place, as he is about to enter upon the marital relation for the second time. He is the son of the Hon. Simon Cameron, and was born in 1833. This would make him more than 45 years old, or twenty-five years the senior of the bride. Until comparatively recently he was solely occupied with great business and railroad enterprises in his own State. He was appointed Secretary of War by Gen. Grant, just after the disgraceful Belknap disclosures, and his executive abilities were displayed to the best advantage. He came to the office of United States Senator to fill out his father's term of office, which expires in 1879.

In personal appearance Senator Cameron is of middle height, has a fine head covered with an abundant growth of dark hair, wears a light mustache, and does not appear a day over 35 years of age. He is said to be naturally of a retiring disposition, but is ever courteous and attractive in manners. He is said to be very warmly liked by those who know him intimately, and, like his father, never forgets a friend.

THE BRIDESMAIDS

who officiated at the ceremony this evening were Miss Ella Sherman, of Washington, and Miss Moulton, of Cincinnati, cousins of the bride; Miss Dennison, of Columbus, daughter of ex-Gov. Dennison; Miss Julia Parsons, of Cleveland, daughter of the Hon. R. C. Parsons; Miss Senter, also of Cleveland; and Miss De Billier, of Yonkers, N. Y.

THE USHERS

were Mr. William McMichael and Mr. S. W. Smith, of Philadelphia; Mr. W. G. McMillan, of Chicago; Mr. J. H. Hoyt and Mr. C. G. Hickox, of Cleveland; and Mr. Thomas E. Sherman, son of Gen. Sherman, of Washington.

Space will not permit the publication of a list of all the 600 guests present. But the following who are more or less distinguished may be noted: Secretary Sherman, wife, and daughter, and Miss Huggins; Gen. Sherman and daughter, Mrs. Col. J. C. Audenried; Gen. S. Van Vliet, Mrs. Col. Moulton, of Cincinnati, and Mrs. M. M. Granger, of Zanesville; Samuel F. Ban, of Harrisburg; Mr. and Mrs. Wanye MacVeagh, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. H. McCormick, Miss Burnside, Miss Cameron, daughter of Senator Cameron, Mr. J. N. Du Barry, Mr. and Mrs. George Wister, Mrs. Clifford Smith, Mr. A. M. Hoyt and family, of Albany, J. H. Hurlbut and wife, Gen. Devereux and wife, R. C. Parsons and wife, Capt. F. H. Mason and wife, W. J. Boardman and wife, Col. John Hay and wife, Charles W. Bingham and wife, C. S. Childs and wife, Joseph Perkins and wife, E. V. Smalley and wife, W. T. Stumm, C. F. Stumm and wife, F. A. Stumm and wife, Mrs. C. Stumm, the Hon. H. B. Payne and wife, H. B. Groff and family, John Tod and family, William Patterson and wife, E. I. Baldwin and family, J. M. Hoyt and family, H. L. Terrell and wife, W. P. Weil, W. P. Genther, E. Francis Baldwin, W. L. Otis and family, George Willey and family, Charles Bill, the Hon. Earl Bill and family, the Hon. R. P. Spaulding and family, Thomas Jones, Jr., and family, Judge J. M. Jones and family, William Edwards and family, the Hon. Amos Townsend, H. R. Hatch and family, George A. Baker and family, W. J. McKinnie and family, Col. H. O. Payne, A. K. Spencer and family, J. H. Wade and family, Judge J. P. Bishop and family, R. R. Herrick and family, Mayor Rose and family, D. McCloskey and wife, A. P. Winslow and wife, Prof. S. G. Williams and wife, V. Gutzwiler, M. A. Hanna and wife, the Hon. F. W. Pelton and wife, Col. Frank Lynch, John H. Sargent and wife.

THE FLORAL OFFERINGS

were especially fine. Among them may be mentioned the following: A fine basket made in clump style by Mrs. C. W. Bingham; a beautiful temple made in Boston style by Mrs. Amasa Stone; a fine oval basket made in New York style by Mrs. W. J. Boardman; a basket in New York style by Mrs. C. S. Childs; a magnificent stand-basket by Mrs. H. B. Hurlbut; a fine basket from a private conservatory by Mrs. Joseph Perkins.

THE CROWD OF PEOPLE

who did not receive invitations to the church, but were curious of catching a glimpse of the wedding party, was simply immense. They surrounded the church, and stood in a perfect throng for more than an hour in front of the residence of Mr. Hoyt. At length they were rewarded by the appearance of the bridesmaids in fours, who were given seats in the carriages and hastily driven to the church. At length Senator Cameron, with the mother of the bride leaning upon his arm, appeared, followed by the bride upon the arm of Henry Sherman. In this order they passed up the long aisle of the church, and were received by the clergy beneath the beautiful floral arch described above. Here the impressive ceremony took place in the presence of the large audience. In response to the question, "Who gives this woman away?" Henry Sherman stepped forward and performed that office. At the conclusion of the regular Episcopal service, the organ struck up the beautiful wedding march in the "Midsummer Night's Dream," and the great event was consummated.

TOILETTES.

The bride was most beautifully attired in white silk, cut low in the waist and short sleeves. The train was very long, with elaborate folds from the waist on the front and sides. The dress itself was finished on the bottom with box-plaiting of silk, and covered with handsome point-lace. A garland of white lilacs followed the lace and fell across the front gracefully, and then extended around the bottom and above the plaiting. The hair was dressed in a simple manner, the coiffure being outlined by the closely drawn folds of a white tulle veil fastened by orange blossoms, and falling down to the very bottom of the train. In the front the veil was short, to permit the movements of the hands to be untrammeled.

THE BRIDESMAIDS WORE SIMILAR DRESSES

of white organdy, with the exception that their trains were not so long, nor their sleeves so short as the dress of the bride. The drapery and corsage which they wore was very different in style from those of the bride. The only color discernable about the dresses of all were the beautiful bouquets of pink and crimson which they held in their hands. Many other ladies were very tastily and elegantly dressed, but space will not permit further description.

THE GENERAL OF THE ARMY,

and various subordinate officers who were present, were dressed in full uniform, and presented a showy appearance.

THE PRESENTS.

It was decided by the family that none of the presents should be made known to the public, but the following partial list was obtained by the *Leader:* Don Cameron gives a fine Oriental pearl necklace, with two strands; also a pearl and diamond pendant, a large centre-pearl, surrounded with five diamonds, with a pear-shaped drop of pearl; also one bracelet of gold having a magnificent pearl, with a fine diamond on each side, set crossing the band diagonally; also one bracelet of the same style as the foregoing, but set with three fine stones, a ruby, an emerald, and a sapphire, each between two large diamonds, and all of great beauty and rarity. Simon Cameron gave a solid silver tea-set, handsomely chased with Persian ornamentation, executed in *repousse*. Mr. and Mrs. Wayne McVeagh gave a solid silver fruit stand and server in a case in rich design *nielle* finish. Henry McCormick gave an exquisite heavy etruscan gold bracelet, with a beautiful top panel, holding a row of variously-tinted pearls, black, orange, and pink, all of the most delicate lustre and color. James McCormick gave a handsome diamond brooch of square or oblong bar shape, the diamonds being set in a row, surrounded by a framework of red polished gold, ornamented at each end by a trefoil of diamonds. These were all furnished by Theodore B. Starr, of Madison Square, New York. The presents of General and Secretary Sherman, and of the family in general, cannot be obtained. They were probably obtained in the East somewhere. A large number of mirrors and vases, Dresden china figures, Dresden vases, bronze small pieces, Parian marble statuary, and a large number of rings, etc., were received. The total value is estimated at $100,000.

THE RECEPTION.

At the close of the ceremony the guests to the number of 300 repaired to the pleasant residence of Colgate Hoyt, where a most charming reception took place. The house was elaborately decorated with flowers which had been contributed by friends, and every space was filled. The newly-married ones stood in a bay-window between a drawing-room and dining-room, and were surrounded by the bridesmaids and ushers. For something like an hour congratulations and well wishes were showered upon them. Don did the honors well, and his youthful appearance was the subject of remark by every one.

THE JOURNEY.

At half-past 9 the couple retired, and appeared a half hour later dressed for the journey. Then the hearty adieus and hand-shakings took place, and as the carriage rolled away towards the Union Depot, the slipper and handful of rice for good luck were cast after them. The bridal party left on the 10:30 train for New York, and it is understood that the honeymoon will be spent along the Hudson, visiting various spots of interest there.

CHICAGO.

BRISTOL—FRISBEE.

The marriage of Miss Nellie Frisbee, of Morgan Park, and the Rev. F. M. Bristol, pastor of the Methodist Church in Englewood, took place yesterday at 2 p. m. in the Union Church at Morgan Park, the Rev. Mr. Caldwell, of the Ada Street Church, Chicago, officiating. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's parents. The newly-married pair took the evening train for Englewood, where a reception was tendered them in the groom's church by his parishioners. They will settle down at once in Englewood.

The presents were both numerous and handsome, among them being a Chickering piano, Mr. Frisbie, father of the bride; silver pitcher, Capt. and Mrs. Talcott, Mrs. McKinney, Prof. Wright, and Prof. Wilson, of the Military Academy; berry dish, Mr. and Mrs. William Morgan, of Blue Island; berry dish, Mrs. Washburne, of Morgan Park; caster, Mr. and Mrs. Swanneil, of Kankakee; silver tea-set, Mrs. Bristol; two gold pens, Mrs. Ridout, of Kankakee; cut-glass and silver celery dish, Mr. and Mrs. Dale, of Kankakee; silver cake-basket, Mr. and Mrs. Atwood, of Morgan Park; lace sacque, the Rev. Frank M. Bristol; table-spread, Mr. and Mrs. William Baman, of Washington Heights; illustrated copy of the "Ancient Mariner," Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Eames, of Blue Island; original painting, Mrs. I. Wilkinson, of Morgan Park; piano cover, Mr. and Mrs. A. Pelton, of Englewood; shawl, toilet set, and butter dish, Mrs. Wolcott, of Englewood; "Vicar of Wakefield," Bible, and "New Science," Col. and Mrs George R. Clarke, of Morgan Park; picture, Misses Robinson of Blue Island, Frank and Henry Atwood; vase, Mamie Atwood, of Morgan Park; bouquet-holder, Mr. and Mrs. Merchant, of Morgan Park; majolica pitcher, a friend; toilet set, Mrs. C. R. Baird, of Morgan Park; a copy of Goldsmith's writings, Charlie and Nellie Marson, of Morgan Park; toilet set, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, of Chicago; cut-glass and silver pickle-dish, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Williams, of Chicago; bouquet-holder, Miss Williams, of Chicago: one dozen cut-glass goblets, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Barnard, of Washington Heights; "Shocks from the Battery," the Rev. J. Eames, of Blue Island; copy (illustrated), Miss Conden, of Englewood; bouquet, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Husted, of Morgan Park; bouquet-holder, Miss Belle Mackey, of Highland Park; butter-knife, Mrs. C. D. Iglehart, of Morgan Park; sugar-spoon, Ida Trumble, of Blue Island; sugar-spoon, Mr. and Mrs. Wingate, of Blue Island.

The guests at the reception included the twain's large circle of friends in Morgan Park and Englewood, besides many from other points.

BOWEN—BEECHER.

The Church of the Messiah was the scene last evening of a quiet, elegant wedding, being the marriage of Mr. George W. Bowen and Miss Minnie Beecher. There were a large number of guests and spectators present. The ceremony took place at half-past 7 o'clock, the Rev. Brooke Herford officiating. Directly after the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Bowen were driven directly to their new home (a bridal gift), No. 1535 Indiana avenue, where they may hereafter be found by their friends. A large number of valuable and beautiful presents were bestowed upon the happy couple. For family reasons, it was decided not to hold a reception.

ELSEWHERE.

OTHER WEDDINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., May 9.—One of the most stylish weddings of the year occurred last evening at the home of W. J. Hunter. His daughter, Miss Cora, was united in marriage to Mr. Frank Windom, of the watch factory. The Rev. C. E. Dickinson officiated, and the friends in attendance were very numerous.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KENOSHA, Wis., May 9.—A very elegant wedding was celebrated in this city this afternoon, on which occasion Miss Carrie, the only daughter of J. G. Gottfredsen, was united to Mr. H. F. Schultz, of New York.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, May 9.—Papers brought down in the House of Commons show that the entire cost of the Halifax Fishery Arbitration was $89,000. Of this amount, $37,000 will be repaid, according to an understanding with the Imperial Government. Sir A. T. Galt received $12,000 for his personal services.

John Johnson, late Treasurer of the Board of School Trustees, Gloucester, has been arrested on information of Charles Shay, the present Treasurer, on charge of making an entry of $300 as paid to a teacher, when no such money had been paid; also, of having written a statement of the financial affairs of the township, false in material particulars, showing that the teachers' salaries had been paid in full, when they really had not. Johnson, who is a man of good reputation, was released on bail.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, May 9.—The Hon. J. J. Abbott leaves Canada for England, per next steamer, to represent the insurance companies of this Province against the Government taxation bill now in appeal. Bishop Oxenden, who lately resigned his position as Metropolitan of Canada, also sails on Saturday for England, where he will remain.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, May 9.—It has been suggested to get up a guarantee fund to furnish Hanlan, the oarsman, with the necessary money for training, staking in his watches, providing boats, etc. It is proposed that the afternoon of the 15th inst. shall be declared a civic holiday, to give everybody an opportunity of witnessing Hanlan's race with Plaisted. Hanlan keeps in good health, but the weather still militates against his training.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., May 9.—Fred Plaisted, Hanlan's opponent, on Wednesday last, accompanied by Holmes, Meeker, and Curtis, of New York, arrived here to-day and put up at the Queen's Hotel. His trainer, M. F. Davis, of Portland, Me., has brought two boats with him. The betting here is 3 to 1 on Hanlan.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HAMILTON, Ont., May 9.—It is understood that the Rev. Dr. Hellmuth, Bishop of Huron, has offered the entire income of his diocese to the Rev. Dr. Sullivan, of Chicago, provided the latter will accept the position of Coadjutor Bishop.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, May 9.—At the suggestion of the Mayor, a joint meeting of Protestants and Catholics is to be called to consider in a friendly spirit the best means to allay existing animosities. Fifty men are to be added to the police force.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GODERICH, Ont., May 9.—Duncan McDonald, for the murder of Roderick Munro at Port Albert in July last, was sentenced to be hanged on the 10th of June next.

SPORTING.

BASE-BALL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—The Chicago Club played here to-day a game worthy of some of their brilliant efforts of last season, when the team all seemed to jump in to see who could play the worst. To-day's game was chiefly noteworthy for the fact that the visitors were outplayed at every point, not alone in batting and fielding, but in steadiness and discipline. So far as luck had to do with the result, the home team had far the best of it, but they by no means won by luck alone, but rather by superior skill and steadiness. The Chicagos hit hard and well, but most of their strength was overcome by the fact that they drove the ball at some one, and made most of their hits when men were out. So much for the luck. As to the fielding, the home team made a generally excellent exhibition, and entirely outplayed the Chicagos. The attendance was a little over 2,000. The first runs were made by White and Gerhardt in the second inning. They both hit safely, were advanced one base on Sullivan's out, and scored on Kelly's fine drive over short. In the next inning, after Geer had made a hit he was allowed to score by Ferguson's high throw over Harbidge at home plate. In the fourth inning the White Stockings seemed to lose their heads for a time. Jones led off with a three-baser, and scored on Sullivan's sacrifice. Kelly then retired, and, after two hands were out, four more runs were made. Hankinson contributed two errors, Cassidy one, and Start one. Geer and White also made hits, but the character of the game may be imagined by noting that the whole five runs were made off three clean hits. It was a very rattled performance. The Reds added another run in the sixth inning on two hits and an error. The Chicagos made their only run in the last inning, off a two-baser by Hallinan, followed by Start's three-baser. The areas of bad play on the Chicago side were around third base and in right field. Hankinson pulled down his previously-excellent record, and Cassidy was rather off. Remsen added to his reputation, and was loudly cheered by the crowd. He was considerably lamed in the last innings by a terrible drive off Hallinan's bat, which hit him as he was running between first and second. Anson handled himself well, especially on two hard-hit grounders. Harbidge caught finely. The play by the home club was led by Geer and Sullivan, and McVey covered himself with glory by a curious one-hand catch of a liner from Anson's bat. The supporters of the game here are more than enthusiastic to-night, and some of them talk rather wildly. A few are swelled to that degree of exultation that, if they should take a tumble, they would crack wide open.

THE SCORE.

CHICAGO.	A	R	B	P	A	E
Remsen, c. f.	3	0	0	4	0	0
Hallinan, l. f.	5	1	3	0	1	0
Start, 1 b	4	0	1	12	0	1
Anson, 2 b	4	0	0	3	3	0
Ferguson, s. s	4	0	0	2	4	1
Cassidy, r. f.	4	0	2	1	0	2
Harbidge, c.	3	0	0	5	3	3
Hankinson, 3 b	3	0	1	0	2	2
Larkin, p	3	0	0	0	1	0
Total	33	1	7	27	14	9
CINCINNATI.						
Pike, c. f.	5	2	1	1	1	0
McVey, 3 b	5	1	1	2	5	1
Geer, s. s	5	2	2	0	8	0
J. White, c	4	1	3	3	0	0
Gerhardt, 2 b	4	1	2	2	4	0
Jones, l. f.	4	1	2	0	0	0
Sullivan, 1 b	5	1	1	17	0	0
Kelly, r. f.	4	1	2	2	0	2
W. White, p	4	0	0	0	3	1
Total	40	9	13	27	21	4

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Cincinnati	0	2	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	—9

Runs earned—Chicago, 1; Cincinnati, 3.
Two-base hits—Hallinan, 1; Cassidy, 1; Hankinson, 1; Geer, 1.
Three-base hits—Start, 1; Jones, 1.
Total bases on clean hits—Chicago, 12; Cincinnati, 16.
First base on errors—Remsen, 1; Harbidge, 1; Pike, 1; McVey, 1; Geer, 1; W. White, 1—Chicago, 2; Cincinnati, 4.
Left on bases—Remsen, 1; Hallinan, 1; Start, 1; Cassidy, 2; Hankinson, 1; White, 2; Sullivan, 1; Kelly, 1—Chicago, 6; Cincinnati, 4.
Bases on called balls—Remsen, 1.
Double plays—Gerhardt and Sullivan, 1.
Errors affecting the score—Ferguson, 1; Hankinson, 2; Start, 1; Cassidy, 2.
Umpire—Seward.

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 9.—Base-ball: Manchesters, 11; Alleghenys, 1.

ROCHESTER, May 9.—Base-ball: Rochesters, 8; Uticas, 7.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 9.—The opening base-ball game of the season was played here to-day between the Springfield Reds and the St. Louis Browns, resulting in a victory for the home club by 8 to 3. The heavy batting of the Reds was a conspicuous feature of the game, while the St. Louis were weak at the bat.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 9.—Milwaukee, 2; Indianapolis, 1.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 9.—Base-ball: Stars, 7; Hornells, 4.

LOWELL, May 9.—Base-ball: Buffalos, 3; Lowells, 0. The Buffalos played without an error.

BILLIARDS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The billiard business in this city has been remarkably dull this winter, owing partly to hard times, and partly to the fact that nothing has been done to stimulate the desire to play. The game is, of course, more or less, like all other matters of amusement. After a great rifle-match, everybody buys some sort of a weapon, and goes to shooting; when a remarkable feat of pedestrianism has occurred, the public immediately gets into training, and horse-car company bonds fall in value. It is the same way with billiards. For instance, prior to the great Delaney tournament,—where Vignaux made his first appearance in America,—how many amateurs played anything but the four-ball game? Since that time, however, the dark-red seldom appears on any table,—which shows the influence of a three-ball tournament.

New York is, of course, a centering-place for cue-pushers. They have been centering here so long that the gathering has about come to a head, and is likely to break before long. The Dions, Sexton, Rudolphe, Daly, Tim Flynn, and Garnier have all had rooms in various parts of the city, and have played billiards until billiards are played out. Early in the season, Maurice Daly, who had a fine hall where Jerry Thomas used to sell pools, found it necessary, in order to keep things going, to take an extended "exhibition" trip with Joe Dion. In the meantime his apartment was managed by his brother. But even this plan to eke out his bank account was not successful, and Maurice returned a few weeks ago to face the necessity of shutting up shop. On the 1st of May this was accomplished, much to his relief. The other saloons, I am told, are in nearly the same plight. Complaints are heard among all the owners, and a general smash-up is likely to ensue unless a new project, now on foot, sets the machine to working again.

A few weeks ago John D. O'Connor, one of the partners in the rooms formerly run by Chris O'Connor, concluded to organize a three-ball tournament. His chief aim was to get Jacob Schaefer into the contest, that player having established his reputation here by his unequaled run of 429 points in the St. Louis tournament. O'Connor argued that Schaefer would be likely to make a big sensation here, as he undoubtedly would have done, and as an inducement offered $1,000 in prizes.

But his tender came too late. As soon as the St. Louis matches closed, Schaefer was grabbed by the proprietors of a Chicago billiard-room, and given a salary of $125 per month to stay there. At this point a hitch occurred. O'Connor uses Collender tables in his rooms, and, in the interest of the manufacturer whose wares he uses, he wished to have the tournament contested on home tables. Schaefer's employers, on the other hand, wanted to have the games played on Brunswick tables, and declined to allow the Western champion to come this way unless that concession was made. Collender, who is behind O'Connor, wouldn't have it so, possibly because he is afraid of comparisons between the Western tables and his own, and possibly because he don't want anybody else to invade what he considers his field. Anyhow, O'Connor, who has been in Chicago for a week or two, is on his way back, and we are not to see Schaefer in this contest. Among sporting men there is a good deal of disappointment thereat, and they pitch into Collender unreservedly for his illiberality.

In the face of this, a home tournament has been arranged, however, and the New York players will take part. But, owing to the withdrawal of the "star," the total amount to be given in prizes is reduced to $600. Sexton, being a Collender man, is marked for the winner, and there will not be much rivalry for first money. ITHURIEL.

THE TRIGGER.

So much interest had been awakened by the narrative of the feats of Dr. Carver, the California rifle marksman, published heretofore in the papers of this and other Western cities, that a large number of sportsmen gathered yesterday afternoon at Dexter Park to witness an exhibition of his skill. The weather was fine, but there was a strong breeze blowing from the East, which natually interfered somewhat with the shooting, and required some allowance to be made by the sightseers for occasional inaccuracies of aim. There were about 300 present at the opening of the exhibition at 3:30 o'clock, including Bogardus, Abe Kleinman, and other celebrities. After some impromptu trap-shooting by Bogardus, which was very well done, the regular exhibition of the day began. Dr. Carver selected the open space just east of the grand stand, and began the fun by shooting at a number of glass balls which were scattered miscellaneously about the ground at a distance of about ten yards. The regular work began, however, with the attempt of the Doctor to shatter 80 glass balls out of 100, thrown at random in the air by an assistant stationed about ten yards distant. The first sixty balls were quickly smashed in succession, but at that point the rifle in use by the Doctor became heated to such an extent as to cause him to miss the next four balls successively. It should be explained that the rifle used for this feat was a strange one, furnished by an outsider, the favorite gun of the Doctor having been unexpectedly laid upon the sick list by reason of a spring getting out of order. After cooling off the barrel by means of an application of cold water, Dr. Carver finished the 100 shots, only missing one ball in addition to the others, the score standing at the end, 94 hits to 6 failures. Dr. Carver claims that even this unexampled feat was below his capacity; and to the bystanders it seemed as if his misses were quite unnecessary, as one after the other of the glass balls was smashed to atoms in mid-air. After this there came an exhibition of fancy shots, such as firing twice at random, and shattering a ball with the third shot while it was still in mid-air. One of Dr. Carver's feats consisted in firing over his shoulder at a ball lying on the ground forty feet off, taking aim through a diminutive looking glass, and this was successful on the first trial. Another unique style of shooting consisted in his lying on his back on a barrel and taking aim over his head at an object thirty feet distant, the result being equally a success. The exhibition closed with breaking a large number of balls, hurled high in the air, the distance from the marksman to the object ball being not less than forty feet. Out of fifty shots, not more than three failed. There was also some wonderful coin-shooting. A number of silver half-dollars were tossed in the air at a distance of twenty feet, and were blown out of sight by the unerring bullet of the rifleman. Even a five-cent nickel piece was shattered at the first trial. The admiration of the large crowd of sportsmen present was roused to an unwonted pitch by these different exhibitions, and loud and hearty applause followed each difficult shot

CRIME.

RESPITED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 9.—At half-past 5 to-night Gov. Williams granted Greenley, condemned to be hung to-morrow, a respite of one week, at the suggestion of Judge Buskirk, presiding in the Court that tried Greenley, that he (the Governor) might have time to examine the petitions that poured in on him to-day. When Greenley was informed of his respite he expressed gratitude in a quiet manner, and ate a good supper, his first meal in thirty-six hours. What the respite portends is beyond comprehension, but it was generally looked upon as a bad omen for Greenley.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 9.—Gov. Williams has granted a respite in the case of Greenley, who was to be hung to-morrow, for one week. A petition numerously signed by citizens of all classes was presented to the Governor by Greenley's counsel this forenoon, asking a commutation of the death penalty to imprisonment for life. The condemned also addressed a petition to the Governor as follows:

To His Excellency James D. Williams, Governor of the State of Indiana—DEAR SIR: Condemned to die to-morrow, I address this petition to your Excellency, asking that my poor life be spared, and make still further atonement for the great wrong I have done by spending the balance of my years separate from my fellow-men, suffering the penalty of the law I have broken. Could my death bring Ida back to life, most gladly would I welcome the day of execution, and pray God to speed its coming. I sincerely repent the deed I committed, and am anxious to make what reparation I can make for its perpetration; but I think that society would derive no benefit from my execution; that there can be no efficacy in my dead body to deter others from the commission of a crime which, if I am allowed to live confined in prison, I shall be a continual example to those inclined to deeds of violence. Destitute of influential friends, a member of a different race, I thus personally appeal to you as the Chief Executive of my State to interfere in my behalf, and to be justly merciful to one in my sad situation.

WILLIAM Q. GREENLEY.

THE CAMDEN FIEND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—The Camden Grand Jury to-day returned an indictment against Benjamin Hunter, charging him with the murder of John M. Armstrong. The document, which was very voluminous, contained several counts. Hunter was brought into the court-room for the purpose of pleading, and there Mr. Jenkins read the indictment to the prisoner, who stood beside his counsel, hands in his pockets, and listening with close attention. As the reading proceeded, Hunter began to manifest nervousness, which gradually increased, and at length he took to pacing to and fro, at times drawing near to his counsel, and occasionally listening with special attention as particular sentences were being read. At the conclusion, Hunter, with raised countenance and uplifted hand, said with a firm voice: "Not guilty, so help me God!" He was then taken by Sheriff Daubman back to the "murderers' cage." His trial is fixed for the 17th inst.; and, as there is little probability that the Court-room can accommodate all who will throng to witness the proceedings, it is believed that the Court, for the purpose of preserving order, will be obliged to limit the number of admissions, allowing no person to enter without a ticket.

A CONVICT TORTURED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., May 9.—A colored convict named Gus Reed died at the Penitentiary last Tuesday evening while in "the solitary" undergoing punishment. This punishment consisted of being handcuffed in a standing position to the cell door and suffering a reduction of diet. Reed was obstreperous and noisy, and the night guard, Park Leasure, gagged him in order to keep him quiet. He continued to yell, however, as loudly as possible, and this, added to his excitement and muscular exertions, obstructed respiration, and resulted in venous congestion, causing death. Drs. A. W. Heise, William Dougall, and C. T. Dripps made a thorough post-mortem examination, and testified that death resulted from the above cause. Leasure destroyed the gag which he had used in gagging Reed, and this fact has a very unfavorable appearance for him. The inquest, which is being held at the prison by Coroner McBride, is adjourned until to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. Reed was sent up from Sangamon County in March, 1878, for two years on two indictments for burglary and larceny, and this was his third term.

A LA RANDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 9.—Fred Hoffman, the cattle-thief who shot Jesse Noble last night while the latter was attempting to arrest him, was arrested to-day at Crawfordsville, and will be brought to this city in the morning. Noble cannot live.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., May 9.—Ferdinand Best, a tramp, and John Ochs, a farmer, had a drunken row in a saloon three miles from this city this afternoon, were ejected, and resumed their fight in the road. Best drew a revolver and shot Ochs in the breast, inflicting a wound that will probably result fatally. The murderer ran, pursued by a crowd, but drove them back, firing several shots. Constable Smith gave chase in a buggy, caught him, and lodged him in jail in this city.

ROBBED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., May 9.—At 10 o'clock last night two footpads went to the residence of J. R. Wilson, a farmer living eight miles from this city, and gave a rap on the door, which was answered by Mr. Wilson. When the door was opened one of them stepped inside, presented a pistol to Wilson's face, and demanded his money or his life. Wilson caught hold of the weapon, and a desperate struggle took place between them, in which Mrs. Wilson went to the assistance of her husband. During the tussle the revolver was discharged, but did not hit any one. Wilson and his wife were getting the better of the ruffian, when his pal entered with a club, and beat Wilson over the arms and hands until he was obliged to release his grip and surrender. They then compelled him to produce his watch and money, which they took and departed.

EDITOR ASSAULTED.

IOWA CITY, Ia., May 9.—At about 11 o'clock this morning two alleged ex-convicts and burglars in this city named Sherer and Switzer, assaulted Mr. John P. Irish, editor of the *Daily Press*, they stealthily approaching him from behind, with the intention of assassinating him. He held one of the ruffians, but, being unable to grasp the other, was somewhat injured, though not seriously. The cause of the attack was Mr. Irish's protest against the putting of these two men upon the police force.

BURGLARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., May 9.—The establishment of August Mueller, merchant tailor, of this city, was burglarized last night and several expensive suits of clothes taken. The burglars must have been alarmed, and beaten a hasty retreat, as a quantity of piece goods and several pairs of pants were found at the window and in the yard. The tools with which they effected an entrance were also left. Certain parties are suspected, and it is thought the goods are not far off.

WILL DIE TO-DAY.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.—Friday, May 10, was the day named by Gov. Nicholls in the death-warrants signed some weeks ago for the execution of Porter Brown, convicted of the murder of P. W. Evans in the Parish of Tangipahoa, and Isaiah Evans, convicted of the murder of Edward Bowen in the Parish of Sabine. The execution will take place in the respective parishes to-morrow, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

MURDER-TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

VINCENNES, Ind., May 9.—The case of Dr. E. C. Vantress, charged with the murder of Charles F. Hooper, at Bicknell, Ind., November, 1876, was called to-day. A motion filed by the defense for a continuance owing to the absence of important witnesses was overruled and the case set for to-morrow morning.

BOB MORRISON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., May 9.—In the Morrison case the defense will probably rest to-morrow. Civil action has been commenced against his bonds as Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows.

WRIT OF ERROR REFUSED.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 9.—The Supreme Court has refused the application for a writ of error in the case of Dennis Donnelly, sentenced to be hanged May 22.

THE RAILROADS.

CEDAR RAPIDS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., May 9.—The Cedar Rapids & Southwestern Railway Company, which organized here a short time ago to construct a road from this point to Ottumwa, put on a corps of engineers to survey the route this morning, such action doubtless being hastened on account of the recent purchase of the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, which line will commence running trains here in a few days.

THE ST. LOUIS GROWLERS.

The complaints made by the St. Louis papers that the St. Louis roads have allowed themselves to be outwitted by the Chicago ones, and did not secure the points they were contending for, are undoubtedly instigated by the habit of the St. Louisians of growling at anything where they do not get decidedly the advantage. The St. Louis managers, at the meeting in this city, declared themselves to be entirely satisfied with the concessions made by the Chicago roads. They were given the privilege of equalizing the rates from St. Louis to Kansas City in accordance with the rates charged from Chicago. The equalized rates from St. Louis would be as follows: First class, 64 cents per 100 pounds; second class, 50 cents; third class, 29 cents; fourth class, 16 cents; and special class, 11 cents. But they refused to accept these figures, and adopted instead higher ones, as follows: First class, 65 cents; second class, 50 cents; third class, 35 cents; fourth class, 25 cents; and special class, 20 cents. Of course, this gives Chicago the advantage on through business of 6 cents on third class, 9 cents on fourth class, and 9 cents on special class, but the discrimination is made solely by the St. Louis roads, and the St. Louis people must blame their own railroad managers for it, and not the Chicago managers, who are perfectly willing that the St. Louis roads should charge equalized rates. The managers of the St. Louis roads take this means of punishing the roads leading to St. Louis from the East. They complain that the rates from New York to St. Louis are higher in proportion than from New York to Chicago, and that the equalization of rates should be made by the roads east of them. They believe that these roads, if they find that the business is diverted from them, will take action in the matter, and see that the wrongs complained of are rectified.

A PALACE DINING-CAR.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad brought out a new dining-car yesterday, which is the finest and most convenient ever constructed. It has been built at the Company's car-shops at Aurora, and is named "The Windsor." The car is 60 feet long and 8 feet 10 inches in width, and contains 12 sections for serving meals. It contains, besides, a splendid kitchen, and pantries fitted up with all the latest modern improvements. The exterior of the car is finished in rich dark woods, tastefully trimmed with silver-plated ornaments. A particular feature of the car is a little alcove or pantry at the head of each table, which contains the silver service or goblets, thus avoiding an overcrowding of the tables. The silver-plated lamps suspended from the ceiling are the finest ever placed in a railroad-car, and are so arranged that the light falls directly on each table. The silver, glassware, etc., has all been especially imported and manufactured for the car, and is all of superior quality. The waiters who serve the meals in this magnificent dining-car are all uniformed with black pants, white vests, and white jackets, and when on duty outside wear a white cap of an original and very handsome design. There is no doubt that this new car will greatly help in augmenting the popularity which the dining-car line on the road already enjoys.

THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.

The transfer books of the Chicago & Northwestern were closed on the 4th inst., and it is claimed that the Jay Gould party has won the fight which has been going on for this property for some time past. This statement is made on the authority of Mr. W. L. Scott, of Erie, who took sides with Gould. Mr. Gould obtained control of this property at the last annual meeting, and is now one of its Directors, but Mr. Keene, a California millionaire, has made strenuous efforts during the last few months to wrest the control from Gould, and it is said that Mr. Albert Keep, the President of the road, and Mr. M. L. Sykes, the Treasurer, sided with Keene. If this is true, and Gould has really secured a majority of the proxies, there is hardly a doubt that these two gentlemen will close their connection with the road and some persons be appointed who are more favorable to the Gould dynasty. The retirement of these two gentlemen from the management will be a great misfortune for the road, for it will be impossible to find two other men who can fill their positions with equal skill and energy. This is particularly true of Mr. Keep, who is to-day considered one of the ablest and most reliable railroad managers in the country, and his name alone was sufficient to inspire confidence in the management of the property. Mr. Keep had no axes to grind, nor any private interests to subserve, and his whole time and energy were devoted to the welfare of the property under his charge. Who Mr. Keep's successor will be is not known, but it is believed that it will be some friend of Gould's, probably Mr. Sidney Dillon.

Mr. Gould also obtained control of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad at the last annual election, and as far as can be learned he still maintains his grip on the property. The annual election of this road occurs about the same time as that of the Chicago & Northwestern.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO & CHICAGO.

The annual meeting of the Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago Railroad (the Chicago Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio), adjourned from April 4, was held yesterday at the office of the Company, No. 81 Clark street. President W. C. Quincy submitted a financial statement showing the disposal of the bonds of the roads. Subsequently Mr. Quincy tendered his resignation as President and Director of this road, which was accepted. A vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring President for his valuable and efficient services while he was in charge. Mr. Winstanley the Secretary of the road, also tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and a vote of thanks was also given him for the valuable services he rendered in the past. Mr. M. L. Doherty, General Freight-Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio, was elected President and Director in place of Mr. Quincy. Mr. A. D. Smith, Auditor of the Baltimore & Ohio, was elected Secretary and Treasurer in place of Mr. Winstanley. Messrs. Nelson Ludington, John K. Cowan, and George R. Dennis were elected Directors to serve during the next three years. Mr. J. L. Randolph was honored with re-election to the position of Chief Engineer. Vice-President King, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, was present at the meeting.

ITEMS.

Mr. J. N. McCullough, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Company, Mr. John King, Jr., Vice-President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and prominent Eastern railroad men were in the city yesterday. They are all anxious that that the grain rates to the East should be restored on the basis of 25 cents per 100 pounds, as at the prevailing rates, 15 to 18 cents per 100 pounds, the roads are suffering severe losses.

It turns out that the troubles in regard to the Colorado business have not yet been settled. It had been proposed by some of the managers of the roads leading to those points to charge arbitrary rates, but the matter was not carried owing to the opposition of the Chicago & Northwestern. This road refuses to join in any such arrangement until the Western connections of the Chicago roads—The Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific, and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads—settle the difficulties in regard to this business among themselves first, as it would be useless to make an arrangement at this point before the above roads have come to terms. When this is done, the Chicago & Northwestern will be ready to join in any arrangement that will bring about a restoration of the rates. The managers of the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific, and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads have been petitioned by the managers of the Chicago roads to come together and see whether they will not be able to settle their difficulties. Thus far, however, no answer has been received from any of them.

CASUALTIES.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., May 9.—An accident occurred this morning on the Wabash Railway. Train No. 94, which left Hannibal about 5 o'clock, was thrown from the track, causing a serious wreck. It was between Hulls and Kinderhook, running on the usual time, when the engine went off and down an embankment, followed by the baggage-car and two passenger coaches, all being damaged. So far as could be learned no one was injured, the engineer and firemen jumping and saving themselves as the locomotive turned over.

A FATAL CUT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 8.—Last evening, George B. Oberst, while assisting in the mailing-room of the *Democrat and Chronicle*, was accidentally cut by a sharp knife in the hands of a lad named Willie E. Roulls, who was cutting strings for Oberst. While "fooling," it is thought Oberst tripped, and, partially losing his balance, fell against the knife, the blade striking the heart.

PROBABLE FATAL RUNAWAY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 9.—Maj. Todd, United States army, in command at St. Louis Arsenal, twelve miles below the city, while returning home last evening from the city, was thrown from his buggy by his horse running away, and received injuries on the head, which, it is feared, will prove fatal.

MINE ACCIDENT.

POTTSVILLE, May 9.—The mine wagon of the Gate Vein Colliery jumped the track to-day, and fell to the bottom. Fred Bootzel was killed, George Scholdt seriously wounded, and the six other occupants of the wagon more or less injured.

FIRES.

AT BELLEVILLE, ILL.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 9.—Fire broke out in one of the breweries at Belleville, Ill., this morning, and, under the action of a strong wind, extended to a whole block. Assistance from St. Louis was asked, but subsequently the request was countermanded, the local Fire Department having got control of the flames. No particulars have yet been received.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—The reports about the Belleville fire were greatly exaggerated. Dispatches now state that the old brewery building used as a furniture warehouse by Veirneller & Co. was the only building burned. Loss about $8,000; insured for $4,000 in the American of Philadelphia, and Merchants' of Newark. The fire is supposed to have been incendiary.

AT CHIPPEWA FALLS, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., May 9.—A fire was discovered this morning in the Waverly House barn, which spread rapidly. The Waverly House, six dwellings, and five barns burned. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $7,000.

AT TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, May 9.—The planing mill and sash factory owned and occupied by Zerk. Mueller & Co., was destroyed by fire this evening. Estimated loss, $20,000 to $25,000; insurance, $18,000.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

Changes in the Regulations and Course of Instruction.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 9.—The Faculty of the University of Michigan this morning announced through President Angell their second radical change this year in University matters pertaining to students. The first reform was the abolishment of Commencement speeches; the second makes radical changes in the method and courses of instruction. The students were notified on Wednesday that the Faculty had determined on important changes, and this morning President Angell, after explaining the reasons for making the proposed changes and the benefits expected to result, distributed among the students the following circular, which was greeted with loud and continued cheers:

I. To add to the courses already established one new course, which shall be the natural sequel of the so-called English Course of our High Schools. This new course will consist of studies equal in amount to any one of the other regular courses. About half of the studies, comprising especially those in English, Anglo-Saxon, French, and German languages and literatures and in history, will be specified and required. The election of the remainder necessary to fill the course may be made from any of the studies taught in this department. Those who complete the course will receive the degree of Bachelor of Letters.

Students who show by examination (or if coming from approved High Schools, by diploma) that they have completed the studies of the English course as now given in our best High Schools, can be admitted to this new course.

II. To admit to the University any person of sufficient age who gives satisfactory evidence that his residence here can be made conducive to his good and that he is fitted to do his work in a manner not discreditable to the University. If he does not wish to graduate, a certificate will be given him on his departure, specifying what work he has completed. [The particular requirements for the admission of such students will be made known in a subsequent announcement.]

III. Each student may elect his studies, and may pursue them in any order he may choose, subject only to the following regulations:

(a) If he is a candidate for a degree, he must at some time take all the studies which are "*required*" for the degree he seeks.

(b) Before entering on any study the student must give the Professor in charge satisfactory evidence that he is prepared to pursue it with advantage. Each Professor will specify what studies shall precede any given study in his department.

(c) The Faculty will require a student to drop a part of his work at any time, if in their opinion he is undertaking too much, or to take additional work if they think that he is not sufficiently employed.

IV. A certain amount of work to be done rather than a fixed time in which certain work shall be done will be named as the condition of graduation. The completion of a certain number of studies will be required for attaining a degree. The gifted and diligent scholar, it is expected, may complete the requisite number of studies in shorter time than the less gifted or the less diligent student, or he may enrich and broaden his culture by completing more studies than are needed for graduation. A little more than one-half of all the studies required for a Bachelor's degree will be prescribed,—the remainder will be elective.

V. The present courses, the Classical, the Scientific, and the Latin and Scientific (hereafter to be called the Latin course), will necessarily be revised and rearranged to some extent. The Engineering courses will be substantially unchanged. The work in no course will be lessened. In some courses it will be increased. The Scientific course will receive important modifications with the purpose of making it more comformable in fact to its name. Two years of strictly scientific work will be required in it. On and after September, 1879, one year's study of Latin will be required for admission to it.

We hope to offer about 120 subjects or studies, each of which will be taught through a semester, some of them daily, some four times a week, and others with less frequency.

VI. In a few weeks another announcement, giving fuller details of the plan, will be issued. Meantime we request the friends of the University to circulate this announcement among those who may be interested in it, and especially among teachers and pupils in our schools.

STARVING.

The Belleville Miners Begging Food by Proxies in St. Louis—Scare Over a Fire.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS May 9.—Advices from the Belleville miners during the past day or so have been to the effect that starvation stares many of the families of that community in the face, and that, in the homes of several of the striking miners, there is an absolute absence of food, even bread being needed. With hunger menancing all, and gnawing at the very vitals of not a few, there appeared to be some reason for believing that the men were growing desperate, and that something like serious measures might result at any moment. These reports took the color of truth when, this morning, the pitiable spectacle of strong men begging bread through the streets of St. Louis was presented. The Belleville miners are all of them in dire want of even the necessaries of life, and stubborn in their intention to fight against what they consider unjust and unscrupulous terms. They deemed it better to rely upon the generosity of the St. Louis public than run into any rashness that they might hereafter regret. Two of the miners, having with them a wagon, and accompanied by Dr. Schulz, of the *Volkstimme Des Westens*, the laborers' organ here, called on several of the city merchants to-day, and explained their case, at the same time presenting a petition for provisions. Among other places visited was the Merchants' Exchange. But they presented no official application, and so received only individual assistance. They said they desired nothing but their just rights. They could not support their families with the prices at present paid, many of them not being able to make as much as $4 per week, and they might just as well remain idle as work for the money they were getting. They intended no disturbance, but would try to carry their point quietly, and would rely upon the good sense of the public to help them along in their good fight. They obtained provisions at a number of places. Some excitement was caused by the rumor that the miners had held a meeting last night, and resolved to begin acts of violence if the merchants of St. Louis did not come to their relief by contributions of food, but this could not be traced to a definite source. Later the excitement was intensified by intelligence from Belleville, twelve miles distant, that that town had been set on fire by the excited miners, and was being rapidly consumed. A dispatch was received from the Belleville authorities calling upon the St. Louis Fire Department to come to their assistance. Just as several engines were on the point of departure, a second dispatch was received stating that the flames were under control. Still later intelligence was received to the effect that the fire was confined to the Illinois Brewery, which was set on fire by parties unknown, and totally destroyed. Owing to a strong wind, which was blowing from the northwest at the time, fears were entertained that the entire block in which the building was situated would be burned. Great excitement prevailed. Almost the entire population of the city turned out. A telegram ordering engines and help from St. Louis was sent, but the order was countermanded for the reason that the home companies proved so efficient that the fire was soon under control. The brewery was the property of the Belleville Savings Bank, and was insured to the amount of $3,000 divided between the North American, of Philadelphia, and the Merchants', of Newark; also $500 on engines and boilers in the Home of New York. The fire was incendiary, and a man named Henry Miller is in jail charged with the crime. It is believed by many that he was instigated to the act by some discontented miners. The miners are in a private fix, so far as food is concerned, and there is an increased apprehension of trouble.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE MURDOCH TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. James E. Murdoch, the distinguished actor, reader, and scholar, presented himself last evening at McCormick Hall, in compliance with the wishes of many admirers, and entertained his friends with a very interesting dissertation on the relation between Shakspeare and the Bible. Mr. Murdoch has been known less as an essayist than as an illustrator, and it was not surprising to find that the illustrative portions of his lecture were best appreciated by the audience. In fact, the people went to be entertained rather than to be taught, and it was noticeable that whenever Mr. Murdoch dropped the role of teacher, and became an entertainer, the audience became very much interested. A considerable portion of his lecture would undoubtedly make a valuable contribution to *Notes and Queries*, or an interesting addendum to some of Mr. Grant White's articles in the *Galaxy*, and perhaps a contribution of this kind might help to extend the circulation of any magazine, Mr. Murdoch being widely esteemed as an eminent Shakspearean and Biblical scholar. If there was any disappointment felt last evening it was probably among the people who came to seek amusement, and who found it imbedded in learned and not very profound disquisitions upon the frequent reference to Biblical writings that are to be found in the Shakspearean dramas. A good many of these amount to no more than mere coincidences; as, for instance, that both David and Shakspeare unite in calling the sky blue, and the grass green, and that he uses a great many words and phrases which may be found in the King James version of the Scriptures, which simply goes to show that the divine William had read the Bible. It would be a novel hypothesis to suggest that he aided in one of the earlier translations. But there is nothing surprising in the fact, if it is one, that Shakspeare borrowed words and ideas from a book which was so familiar to all, any more than it should be surprising that an admirer of Dickens, who happens to be an editorial paragrapher upon a modern newspaper, should refer occasionally, or even "with most damnable iteration," to Micawber, and Chadband, and Pecksniff, et al. Mr. Murdoch, however, did not dip deeply into the subject, but merely led his auditors into a pleasing state of intellectual uncertainty preparatory to occasional exhibitions of his wonderful power as a reader. There are comparatively few passages in the Bible that can be made "effective" by even such an interpreter as Mr. Murdoch. The Lord's Prayer is a thousand times more eloquent from the lips of a child than from an accomplished elocutionist. The idea of elocutionizing a prayer! The Deity is supposed to know all we can ask or think for,—and it does seem a profanation to a sincere Christian, and an absurdity even to an Ingersollian, to attempt to charm Him with the sound of His own words from a reading-desk.

The Biblical portion of the entertainment was somewhat insipid. It was noticed that when Mr. Murdoch related the fascinating story of the Witch of Endor several young people rose from their seats with an air of weariness and left the hall. A moment later, however, the veteran elocutionist drew a parallel scene from Shakspeare, and gave in superb style the witch scene in "Macbeth." This was listened to, and some who were on the point of quitting the hall resumed their seats. It was Shakspeare they were after. When Mr. Murdoch began a new paragraph and said, "There was a man in the land of Uz"—there was another break, but the couples were arrested on the second landing by hearing a splendid outburst from the reader, reading a Shakspearean amplification of that simple theme. The majority of those present sat through the performance, and evidently enjoyed it, as indeed who could help enjoying an entertainment combining something that sounded like learning, divinity, common sense, poetry, free thought, all rolling gloriously out of one eloquent mouth. A minority of the audience went away thinking that Mr. Murdoch was just as fine a reader as ever, that Carpenter was an enterprising young man, that the Bible was a very excellent book in certain passages, and that Shakspeare was after all the greatest intelligence the planet had ever borne in existence.

LOGGING.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

BARRON, Wis., May 9.—A clean drive has been made of all the logs banked during the winter. Some logging will be done during the summer.

MONITOR, Wis., May 9.—We have had a good drive on the Black River. But very few logs have gone out of its tributaries as yet. But few logs cut last winter compared with former seasons.

LATHROP, Mich., May 9.—Plenty of water for driving logs. Getting them down nicely from all the streams in this vicinity as far as heard from, and the prospect now is that they will all come down.

CLEAR WATER, Minn., May 9.—Stage of water for driving logs from the upper country good, and coming down freely.

ANOKA, Minn., May 9.—The drive of logs are all coming in. The quantity is less by one-half than last year.

HARRISVILLE, Mich., May 9.—Prospect for cut of logs good. A large amount of logs hung up will come out on pole roads and by dragging. Plenty of rain for driving all logs banked.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Hair Dyes—How the Public are Imposed upon.—An English paper publishes the results obtained by the analysis of some twenty-one hair restorers, or hair-dyes, fourteen of which were found to be practically identical in their nature. They contained sulphur, in suspension, and also lead in varying, but always considerable quantity. Three of these preparations had American labels, the rest English. All of them contained lead sufficient to cause disease of the brain, lunacy, etc., while some of them contained sufficient mineral poison to destroy life. Had the English chemist tried his hand upon the great American hair restorer, Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, he would have no report about sulphur, lead, and like poisonous substances. He will find, if able to analyze the mysterious properties of this wonderful product of nature, a hair dye and a hair invigorator that is not only free from deleterious qualities, but possessed of healing virtues beyond any article ever yet applied to the human scalp, and would hand in his report of analysis with the following result: Carboline is prepared from the oil as it flows from nature's great chemical laboratory, the earth, and is now presented to the public without fear of contradiction as the best restorative and beautifier of the hair the world has ever produced. It performs what others only claim for their preparations. It is an elegant dressing, removes dandruff, cleans the scalp, prevents the hair from falling out, restores the hair on bald heads, restores it to its original color, makes it grow rapidly, will not stain the skin, contains not a particle of lead, silver, sulphur, or other deleterious drugs. It is a natural product of the earth, containing the elements required by the hair to feed upon. A few applications will show its restorative qualities. Does not require months of continued use before you perceive any result. It is cooling, cleanly, and too much praise cannot be bestowed upon it. Sold by druggists.

Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children while teething. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, wind colic, and regulates the bowels.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Office of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, No. 52 Wall-st.,

NEW YORK, April 24, 1878.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of this Company for the Election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 6th of June next, at 1 p. m. The transfer-books will close on SATURDAY, May 4 next, at 3 p. m., and open on MONDAY, June 10. Bondholders will authenticate their voting bonds by registration.

ALBERT KEEP, President.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

April 22, 1878.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in the city of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m. HUGH RIDDLE, President.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

COFFEE FILTER.

THE NEW IDEA

COFFEE FILTER.

Adapted to any Coffee Pot. PRICE, 25 CENTS.
Preserves all the aroma.
Saves 30 per cent of the coffee.
Makes your coffee clear and rich as red wine.
Liberal discounts to the Trade. Agents wanted. Sample by mail on receipt of price. WATKINS & GILMAN, 90 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

REMOVALS.

E. RUBOVITS,

STATIONER, &c.,

Has Removed to 120 Randolph-st.,

NEAR CLARK.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Monotonous Condition of the Loan Market---Clearings, $2,700,000.

The Wealth of England---The Condition of Trade---Mining Notes.

The Produce Markets Steadier---Provisions Dull---Breadstuffs More Active.

A Firmer Tone in the Leading Cereals---More Strength in the Afternoon.

FINANCIAL.

Applications for loans are decreasing. There is still a fair supply of lumber paper, and there are some offerings of mercantile paper with which to obtain funds to pay for goods. But the Board of Trade demand has declined very much, and rediscounts are in light request. On the whole, there is a large and growing surplus of loanable funds. Rates are 6@10 per cent. New York exchange was sold between banks at 60c per $1,000 premium. There is not much currency movement in any direction. The bank clearings were $2,700,000.

THE WEALTH OF ENGLAND.

Mr. Robert Giffen's interesting paper before the Statistical Society of London on the growth of British Capital has been followed by Ernest Seyd with an essay read before the London Society of Arts on the Trade and Wealth of England. He estimates the whole wealth of England at $31,240,300,000. This is divided into "internal" wealth, equal to $25,740,000,000, and "international" wealth, equal to $5,500,000,000. These figures are for the year 1872, since which time the international wealth has been reduced $750,000,000 by losses in trade, foreign loans, etc. The internal wealth of the country is divided into seven classes. These are the national debt, of which all is owned in Great Britain, the land, $10,000,000,000, houses, $6,000,000,000, household goods, $3,000,000,000, railroads, $4,000,000,000, active capital not otherwise mentioned, $2,000,000,000, metallic currency, $740,000,000. Seyd deducts the consols, lands, and houses as having no exchangeable foreign value, and gets a remainder of $6,740,000,000 of internal and $5,500,000,000 of international wealth, which, in 1872, was the available wealth of England. This, he thinks, is now reduced to $10,000,000,000. Mr. Seyd is not a Communist, but he is not at all contented with the distribution of property in Great Britain. He says:

Were the division of all this wealth of ours more equal, to the ultimate benefit of the richer classes, as would prove to be the case, and were general education higher, England would certainly contain the happiest population on the face of the earth.

MINING NOTES.

The repairs begun in Consolidated Virginia will occupy 60 days' time. The production of the mine will not be entirely arrested, as 300 or 400 tons of ore will be raised from it daily through the Ophir and C. and C. shaft. This will be sufficient to pay operating expenses, and a regular monthly dividend of $1 a share. The ore stopes from the 1,300 down to the 1,750 level are yielding good ore, and are showing finely. The daily yield of California is 650 tons of ore, and the mills are crushing to their full capacity. The stopes are showing well, and yielding good ore. There is a turn of speculation through Gold Canon into the Devil's Gate district, attracted by the rich and extensive deposits of ore which are exposed on several levels of the Alta Mine and the numerous smaller strikes in the neighborhood. The possibility is discussed of the discovery of a big ore body in Gold Hill. The bullion yield of the Comstock Mines for the past quarter was $10,000,000.

THE CONDITION OF BUSINESS.

The St. Paul *Globe*, of May 7, says that trade during the week just closed had been quieter in all branches. The produce market was inactive. The wholesale houses do not report quite so brisk a trade for last week with some branches of business. The great rush of spring trade is almost over, and things are settling down to a quiet, even tenor. This is especially the case with the boot and shoe trade and dry-goods houses. The Kansas City (Mo.) *Times* of May 8 reports that the business at the banks was very good. Deposits were very heavy. Receipts from the country were good. Currency in abundance. Taking the week ending May 6, the money transactions of the city have been the largest of the season. In commercial circles, the week is said to have been perhaps the best of the season. The Davenport (Ia.) *Gazette*, of May 7, finds such a light movement of produce that finances are affected unfavorably. Orders for currency from interior banks are light, produce dealers in the country are doing little, money doesn't move freely. There is fair demand for discounts in this city.

GOLD IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Gold-bearing quartz has been found in Cariboo which is considered to be one of the most extensive and richest ever known. The ledge is twenty-three feet thick, and has now been traced a distance of seven and a half miles. The depth is as far as the miners feel disposed to penetrate. The experience of miners in other similar ledges is that the richness of the ore increases with the depth, and there are instances where mining operations have gone down over 2,000 feet. The quartz yields from $40 to $100 to the ton, and it costs about $8 a ton to work it.

DECREASE OF BOSTON IMPORTS.

The imports of Boston for the week ending May 3 were $646,407, against $984,105 for the corresponding week of 1877. The value of imports for the year to same date were $11,797,628, against $14,537,297 for the corresponding period of last year,—showing a decrease of $2,739,669.

THE GOVERNMENT DEBT AND THE TREASURY.
New York World.

The amount of United States bonds in the registered form, the shape which indicates permanent absorption in the domestic market, was increased $15,112,200 during the past month of April, and $125,265,200 during the twelve months ending with April 30, 1878. The amount in coupon form was decreased $1,113,400 during the month, and $75,550,300 during the year. The comparison for the period of twelve months is as follows:

April 30.	1877.	1878.	
Registr'd	$807,942,950	$931,208,150	Inc. $123,265,200
Coupon	880,077,800	804,527,500	Dec. 75,550,300
Total	$1,688,020,750	$1,735,735,650	$47,714,900

Against this increase of funded debt there is a still larger increase of cash means in the Treasury, together with a decrease in floating liabilities. The comparative statement of the condition of the Treasury on May 1, 1877 and 1878, show in favor of this debt the following changes:

Increase of net coin owned	$55,356,022
Increase of currency balances	2,767,995
Decrease of legal-tenders outstanding	14,813,388
Decrease fractional currency outstanding	5,381,161
Improvement in cash position	$78,318,566
Deduct increase funded debt	47,714,900
Which leaves a balance of	$30,603,666

of debt liquidated and cash accumulated by means of current revenue; in other words, the sum of $30,603,666 practically added to the Sinking Fund.

COIN AND GREENBACKS.

Gold and silver dollars were 100⅛@100¼ in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 99¾@99⅞c on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The rates current in New York and Chicago were:

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	486½	489
Belgium	515	512¼
France	515	512¼
Switzerland	515	512½
Germany	95¼	96
Holland	39⅝	40¼
Austria	...	46
Norway	...	27¼
Sweden	...	27¼
Denmark	...	27¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	107¼	107¾
United States new 4½s	103	...
United States new 4 per cent coupons	100⅜	...
United States 5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	103⅞	104
United States 5-20s of '67	106⅛	106¾
United States 5-20s of '68	108⅜	109⅛
United States 10-40s	105⅝	106⅛
United States new 5s of '81	104⅜	104¾

LOCAL SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds (long)	100	...
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds (short)	98½	...
Chicago City 7 per cent water loan	105	...
Cook County 7 per cent bonds (long)	102½	102¾
Cook County 7 per cent bonds (short)	100	...
North Chicago 7 per cent (Lincoln Park)	*98	...
City Railway (South Side)	150	...
City Railway (West Side)	...	175
City Railway (North Side)	120	125
Traders' Insurance Company	...	116
Chicago Gaslight and Coke Company	...	150
West Division Railway 7 per cents	...	*104¾

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.
NEW YORK.
To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Gold steady at 100⅛. Carrying rates, ½, 1, and flat.

Governments were strong.

Railroad bonds were buoyant. The advance ranged from ¼ to 3, the latter for New Jersey Central consolidated firsts. The large purchases of Chicago & Northwestern consolidated gold coupons during the past few days are understood to have been chiefly for account of a New York millionaire, who is said to have taken half a million. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consols, 7s, advanced to 111¾.

Stocks were irregular and weak, until late in the afternoon, when a strong buying movement set in, and there was an advance in the entire list from ½ to 1½ from the lowest point of the day. The upward movement was most marked in Wabash, the coal shares, Northwestern, Lake Shore, St. Paul, and Western Union. At the close the best prices of the day were current in most instances. The Chicago & Rock Island Road in April earned $85,000 in excess of the same month last year. Chicago & Northwestern for the first five days in May shows an increase of $41,000 over last year. The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road for March increased $119,899 and for the three months from Jan. 1 to March 31, $304,000. The earnings of the Western Union Telegraph Company are improving, and the floating debt is being steadily reduced. Transactions were 121,000 shares, of which 2,000 were Erie, 42,000 Lake Shore, 7,000 Wabash, 13,000 Northwestern common, 5,000 do preferred, 11,000 Lackawanna, 3,000 Michigan Central, 6,000 Ohios, 16,000 St. Paul common, 1,100 do preferred, and 3,000 Western Union.

Money—Market easy at 3½@5, closing at 3½@4.
Prime mercantile paper, 4½@5½.
Customs receipts, $298,000.
The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $107,000.
Clearings, $10,500,000.
Sterling weak; long, 486; short, 488¼@488½.
Bar silver, here, 117¼ for greenbacks and 117 for gold. Silver coin, 1@2 per cent discount.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	107¾	New 4½s	103¼
Coupons, '65, new	103⅞	New 4 per cents	100⅜
Coupons, '67	108⅛	10-40s, reg.	106
Coupons, '68	109	Coupons	106
New 5s	104⅝	Currency 6s	119¼

STOCKS.

Western Union Tel	80¾	C., C., C. & I.	25¼
Quicksilver	16½	New Jersey Central	18¾
Quicksilver pfd	31	Rock Island	104⅛
Pacific Mail	19¾	St. Paul	50⅝
Mariposa	101	St. Paul pfd	74⅝
Mariposa pfd	101¼	Wabash	13⅝
Adams Express	103¼	Ft. Wayne	90⅝
Wells-Fargo	89¾	Terre Haute	6
American Express	51¼	Terre Haute pfd	15
United States Express	48	Chicago & Alton	69¼
New York Central	106¼	Chicago & Alton pfd	99
Erie	12¾	Ohio & Mississippi	7¾
Erie pfd	31	D., L. & W.	53¼
Harlem	147	A. & P. Telegraph	21⅝
Michigan Central	67¼	Missouri Pacific	2⅝
Panama	118	Chicago, B. & Q.	100⅝
Union Pacific	68¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	11
Lake Shore	62	Central Pacific bonds	107⅞
Illinois Central	76¼	Union Pacific bonds	107⅛
Cleveland & Pittsburg	76	U. P. Land Grant	104⅛
Northwestern	50¼	U. P. Sinking Fund	96⅛
Northwestern pfd	71¼		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	39	Virginia, new	27
Tennessee 6s, new	35¾	Missouri, 6s	105¼
Virginia 6s, old	27		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—The closing quotations at the Stock Board were as follows:

Alpha	7⅛	Hale & Norcross	6¾
Alta	7⅛	Julia Consolidated	4⅜
Belcher	10¾	Justice	4⅛
Best & Belcher	13⅛	Leopard	3-16
Bullion	3⅛	Mexican	8⅝
Caledonia	1½	Northern Belle	5⅝
California	25¼	Ophir	29⅝
Chollar	26¾	Overman	9⅝
Con. Virginia	14½	Savage	10
Crown Point	3⅛	Sierra Nevada	3¾
Eureka Con	58¾	Silver Hill	1⅛
Exchequer	2¼	Union Consolidated	3⅜
Gould & Curry	5⅛	Yellow Jacket	6⅛
Grand Prize	3⅛		

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.—Gold, 100¼.
Sight exchange on New York, ¼ premium.
Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 489.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 9.—Consols, money and account, 95 15-16.
United States Bonds—'65s, 105¼; '67s, 108⅜; 10-40s, 106⅛.
Erie, 12½; preferred, 32½.
PARIS, May 9.—Rentes, 109f 70c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, May 9:

CITY PROPERTY.

Nebraska st, 120 ft e of Laflin st, n f, 30x106¼ ft, improved, dated May 8	$ 1,500
Dayton st, 33 ft s of Weed st, w f, 25x126 ft, dated April 22	1,400
Werder st, 291¾ ft w of Rockwell av, s f, 25x120 ft, dated May 9	900
Sixteenth st, 400 ft e of Indiana av, s f, 95¾x145 ft (Moses D. Wells to Brenton R. Wells), dated May 8	15,000
Central Park boulevard, 217 ft w of Kedzie av, n f, 49x175 ft, dated April 30	3,000
West Jackson st, 289 ft e of Ashland av, s f, 25x188 ft, dated April 17	3,050
Ellis av, 39¾ ft s of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 18¾x62 ft, improved, dated April 25	5,000
Wabash av, 160 ft s of Monroe st, w f, 54x180 ft (Benjamin W. Raymond to Alexander N. Fullerton), dated April 8	12,500
Central Park av, 232 ft s of Sixteenth st (4 51-100 acres), dated Jan 5	3,500

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Langley terrace, 187 2-10 ft w of Champlain av, s f, 25x117 ft, with building No. 8, dated March 16 (Excelsior Stone Company to Lemuel D. Norton)	$ 6,000
Burroughs av, 125 ft s of Fifty-first st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated May 4	500
Jefferson st, 200 ft s of Chestnut st, e f, 50x150 ft, dated April 11	1,621
Thirteen lots in Block 5 of Shimp's part, w of railroad, of s e ¼ s e ¼ Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated May 9	3,900

WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Park av, 177¼ ft w of West Forty-first st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 11	$ 650

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the latest quotations for May delivery on the leading articles for two days past:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
Mess pork	$ 8.47½	$ 8.50
Lard	6.87½	6.87½
Shoulders, boxed	3.75	3.75
Short ribs, boxed	4.75	4.70
Whisky	1.04	1.04
Wheat	1.09¼	1.09⅝
Corn	38⅝	38⅝
Oats	26⅛	26⅜
Rye	58½	58
Barley	50	49½
Live hogs	3¼@3¾	3¼@3¾
Cattle	2¾@5½	2¾@5½
Gold	100.50	100.50
Consols	95 9-16	95 15-16
Sterling exchange	485¾	485¾

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, and for the corresponding time twelve months ago:

	Receipts. 1878.	Receipts. 1877.	Shipments. 1878.	Shipments. 1877.
Flour, brls	7,072	8,446	8,951	11,721
Wheat, bu	81,484	5,990	48,220	24,184
Corn, bu	219,490	100,498	311,983	78,897
Oats, bu	44,574	36,119	44,162	81,385
Rye, bu	12,138	...	1,196	4,672
Barley, bu	3,480	3,700	3,586	134,997
Grass seed, lbs	48,573	49,560	113,095	63,433
Flax seed, lbs	25,145	...	...	...
B. corn, lbs	6,000	12,509	...	60,000
C. meats, lbs	113,240	265,290	974,843	852,782
Beef, tcs	...	...	...	500
Beef, brls	...	...	58	84
Pork, brls	...	...	407	798
Lard, lbs	26,115	...	1,013,543	62,420
Tallow, lbs	8,025	21,600	...	...
Butter, lbs	145,088	53,292	86,930	40,600
Dre'd hogs, No	65	...	...	...
Live hogs, No	11,671	16,390	4,729	3,729
Cattle, No	3,793	4,959	2,901	3,527
Sheep, No	386	1,361	...	773
Hides, lbs	34,115	96,714	102,170	84,855
Highwin's, brls	...	...	1	50
Wool, lbs	163,632	85,318	149,770	206,040
Potatoes, bu	2,093	2,100	400	2,348
Coal, tons	3,625	3,439	297	328
Hay, tons	70	30	...	12
Lumber, m.ft	5,252	3,804	1,805	1,969
Shingles, m	6,775	2,790	601	300
Salt, brls	21,587	2,138	1,827	1,274
Poultry, lbs	600	200	...	...
Poultry, coops	...	14	...	...
Game, pkgs	...	6	...	...
Eggs, pkgs	674	917	40	275
Cheese, bxs	1,205	841	1,125	267
G. Apples, brls	...	21	7	...
Beans, bu	30	94	50	630

Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city consumption: 428 bu wheat, 402 bu corn, 387 bu rye, 3,061 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 4 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 3 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected, 37 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 5 cars No. 2 do, 6 cars No. 1 soft spring, 39 cars No. 2 do, 8 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars rejected (107 wheat); 3 cars yellow corn, 1 car No. 1 do, 59 cars and 4,800 bu high-mixed, 6 cars new do, 19 cars new mixed, 241 cars and 2,200 bu No. 2 corn, 99 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (431 corn); 25 cars No. 2 white oats, 19 cars and 6,000 bu No. 2 mixed, 2 cars rejected (46 oats); 9 cars No. 2 rye, 2 cars rejected; 1 car No. 2 barley, 2 cars No. 3 do. Total (598 cars), 254,000 bu. Inspected out: 6,409 bu wheat, 351,775 bu corn, 12,172 bu oats, 884 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were steadier yesterday, with more doing in corn, not much activity in wheat, and dullness in provisions. The news was of a rather peaceful character, and British operators seemed disposed to discount it in a general way by buying consols and selling wheat at home. But the commercial world here had anticipated them the previous day, and there was less room for a further decline here. The news was therefore chiefly accepted as furnishing reasons for not buying unless to fill shorts. The very low rates of freight now ruling are an inducement to shippers to operate, and also tend to prevent a decline in futures, as they permit produce to be laid down at the feet of consumers at a comparatively low cost.

The demand for foreign and domestic dry goods was quite up to the expectations of reasonable holders, and in other respects also the situation was fairly satisfactory. Groceries were ordered freely by the city and country trade, and prices, without an important exception, were firm. Coffees, teas, rice, and sugars were strong. Nothing especially new was developed in the dried-fruit and fish markets. Trade was good at steadily maintained prices. Butter continues dull and declining. Cheese was again quoted weak and unsettled. No changes were reported in prices of leather, bagging, tobacco, coal, and wood. Oils were fairly active and steady.

The demand for lumber continues good, though the yard dealers report a falling off in trade with the Southwest, in consequence of the advance in freights. The cargo market was moderately active, piece stuff being steady, while other kinds of pine were easy. Hardware, nails, and metals continue in fair demand and steady. The wool, broom-corn, and seed markets continue quiet and unchanged. Hay was in fair request and firm under limited offerings. Green fruits were steady, but rather quiet, except strawberries, which sold freely at a shade better prices, in consequence of the smaller receipts. The sales of potatoes, poultry, and eggs were about up to the late average.

Lake freights were dull and unsettled. The nominal rate was 2½c for corn to Buffalo, with rumors to the effect that less had been accepted; 2¼c was taken in the afternoon. Room was chartered for 120,000 bu wheat and 164,000 bu corn. Corn was taken to Montreal at 9c by steam and to Kingston at about 5¼c by sail.

Through rates by lake and canal were easier in sympathy with rates by sail, closing at 9c for corn and 9¾c for wheat to New York. Lake and rail rates were quoted at 11c asked for corn to New York and 12c for do to Boston.

Rail freights were quoted at 20c per 100 lbs to New York, 18c to Philadelphia, and 17c to Baltimore; but it was widely understood that 15c was taken to New York, and several orders were on the floor to ship grain if contracts could be made at that figure.

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

May 9.—Receipts—Flour, 8,548 brls; wheat, 241,250 bu; corn, 293,846 bu; oats, 125,100 bu; corn-meal, 1,045 pkgs; rye, 30,352 bu; barley, 1,100 bu; malt, 5,800 bu; pork, 1,174 pkgs; beef, 1,328 pkgs; cut meats, 1,660 pkgs; lard, 2,219 pkgs; whisky, 573 brls.

Exports—Twenty-four hours—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 291,000 bu; corn, 36,000 bu; rye, 53,000 bu; barley, 37,000 bu.

GRAIN ON PASSAGE.

The following table shows the quantities of wheat and corn on passage for the United Kingdom for ports of call and direct ports on the dates named:

	May 9, '78.	May 10, '77.
Flour and wheat, qrs	1,025,000	1,180,000
Corn, qrs	680,000	667,000

PROVISIONS SHIPPED.

The following were the exports of provisions from the seaboard last week:

From—	Pork, brls.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon and hams, lbs.
New York	8,665	4,528,137	9,868,141
Boston	312	222,934	2,060,120
Portland	1	...	...
Philadelphia	85	50,684	9,553
Baltimore	220	369,663	948,113
New Orleans	53	...	7,000
Totals	9,336	5,171,448	12,893,727
Previous week	7,880	6,802,804	13,981,158
Corresponding week, '77	5,372	4,307,812	6,184,906

Comparative summary of aggregate exports from Nov. 1 to April 27, inclusive:

	1877-'78	1876-'77.	Increase.
Pork, lbs	35,408,000	32,985,000	2,423,000
Bacon and hams, lbs	366,523,777	286,107,320	80,416,457
Lard, lbs	204,775,166	130,076,670	74,698,496
Totals	606,706,943	449,168,990	157,537,953

GOODS RECEIVED

at the Chicago Customs May 9: Field, Leiter & Co., 9 cases of dry-goods; Enright, Kelly & Coleman, 5 eighth-casks of brandy; "Order," 200 sacks salt; Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 340 boxes of tin plate. Collection, $5,829.26.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were very dull and very steady. The market was generally quoted easier, but the decline was established the previous afternoon. The advices from other points were slightly indicative of weakness, but hogs were firmer at the Stock-Yards, and that prevented a further drop in the prices of product, though there was scarcely any demand. The market was one of the flattest in the history of the trade for several years past.

MESS PORK—Was dull and easy at the decline of the previous afternoon. Scarcely anything was done, however, except in changes, and the figures named are not necessarily a close gauge of the feelings of buyers. Sales were reported of 70 brls spot at $8.50; 1,250 brls seller June at $8.52½; and 3,000 brls seller July at $8.70@8.75. Total, 4,320 brls. The market closed tame at $8.45@8.50 cash or seller May; $8.52½ seller June; $8.70@8.72½ seller July; and about $8.40 seller the year.

Prime mess steady at $8.00@8.25; and extra do at $7.25@7.50.

LARD—Was dull, and declined about 2½c per 100 lbs. Sales were limited to 50 tcs spot at $6.85; 1,000 tcs seller June at $6.90@6.92½; and 3,250 tcs seller July at $6.95@7.00. Total, 4,300 tcs. The market closed tame at $6.85@6.87½ cash or seller May; $6.87½@6.90 seller June; and $6.95@6.97½ seller July.

MEATS—Were dull and easy, but with little quotable change in prices. There was a light demand on Southern account, and none for export to Europe. Sales were reported of 100,000 lbs shoulders at $3.55; 20,000 lbs short ribs at $4.55; 20,000 lbs do seller June at $4.60; and 20,000 lbs long clears at $4.45. The following shows the closing prices per 100 lbs on the principal cuts of meats:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	L. and sh. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part cured	$3.60	$4.55	$4.55	$4.75
Boxed	3.75	4.70	4.70	4.90
May, boxed	3.75	4.70	4.70	4.90
June, boxed	3.80	4.75	4.75	4.95

Long clears quoted at $4.45 loose, and $4.60 boxed; Cumberlands, 4¾@5c boxed; long-cut hams, 6½@7c boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 6¼@6¾c for 16 and 15 lb averages; green hams, 5@5½c for same averages; green shoulders, 3¼c.

Bacon quoted at 4¼@4½c for shoulders, 5¼@5½c for short ribs, 5½@5¾c for short clears, 7½@8½c for hams, all canvassed and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 4½@6¼c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $9.00@9.50 for mess; $10.00@10.50 for extra mess; and $15.25@16.25 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quiet at 7@7½c for city, and 6¾@6⅞c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull, and nominally unchanged, though the market was undoubtedly weak at quotations, in sympathy with the recent decline in wheat. The trading was chiefly local. Sales were reported of 50 brls winters at $5.40; 200 brls low do at $4.25@4.50; 1,020 brls spring extras at $4.75@5.75; and 150 brls rye flour on private terms. The market closed at the following as the nominal range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, $6.00@6.50; good to prime brands of winters, $5.00@5.75; choice to fine spring, $5.25@5.75; fair to good spring, $4.75@5.25; low spring, $4.00@4.50; fair to good Minnesota spring, $5.00@5.50; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, $5.75@6.50; patent springs, $6.50@8.50; low grade, $2.75@4.00; rye, $3.10@3.25.

BRAN—Was in fair demand and steady. Sales were 70 tons at $11.25 per ton on track, and $11.25@11.50 free on board cars.

FEED—Sale was made of 10 tons at $16.50 free on board car.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $14.50 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was rather more active, and decidedly steadier. The market sold up ¾@⅞c higher than the latest prices of Wednesday, but closed with the advantage lost. Liverpool was quoted steadier on lots in store, but with cargoes neglected and easier, and New York was lower, while our receipts exhibited an increase, but with a very small inspection out of store. Consols were also higher, but some private advices from other points were said to indicate less weakness than the public telegrams, and some operators deemed it just possible that the bears in Europe are discounting peace prospects fully as much as is warranted by the situation. These men were more willing to fill shorts at the decline established the previous day, though there was not much disposition to go long on futures. There was some speculation with regard to the probability of a squeeze on wheat for this month, but the general opinion seemed to be that the May premium will be less the last week of the month than now. The shipping demand was moderately active. Seller June opened at $1.06⅝, sold at $1.06¼, advanced to $1.07, receded to $1.06¼, and closed at $1.06⅝. Seller July sold at $1.03⅞@1.04½, closing at $1.03¾. Seller the month ranged nominally at $1.09½@1.09¾, closing at $1.09⅝. Car lots of No. 2 closed at about $1.09¾. Spot sales were reported of 3,400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.09½@1.09¾; 12,400 bu No. 2 do at $1.09¼@1.09¾; 1,400 bu No. 3 at $1.03 (do in Central nominal at $1.01); 400 bu rejected at 87c, and 1,000 bu by sample at 90c@$1.04½. Total, 18,600 bu.

HARD WHEAT—Was in fair demand and a shade firmer. Sales were 11,400 bu No. 1 Minnesota at $1.13@1.13¼; 400 bu by sample at $1.13 on track; and 800 bu do at $1.15 free on board cars. Total, 12,600 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Sale was made of 400 bu No. 3 by sample at $1.05 free on board car.

CORN—Was more active and stronger, advancing ¼c per bu, and closing about ⅛c above the latest prices of Wednesday. The British markets were dull, and New York and Baltimore were easier, but our receipts were 50 car-loads less than the previous day, with a large reported outgo, and the fact of lower freight rates stimulated a better demand for shipment. This, with the continued cloudy weather, induced a somewhat increased inquiry from the local shorts, and the lower prices of the previous afternoon brought out several buying orders from outside parties. The market, however, sympathized closely with wheat in the easier feeling which prevailed towards the end of the session. Seller June opened at 38⅝c, advanced to 39⅛c, and receded to 38¾@38⅞c at the close. Seller July sold at 39½@40c, closing at 39⅝@39¾c. Seller the month ranged at 38⅛@38⅜c, closing at 39c, being generally ⅛c above June. Gilt-edged receipts of No. 2 closed at 39⅛c, and high-mixed commanded a premium of about ¼c above No. 2. Spot sales were reported of 40,000 bu high mixed at 39¼@39⅜c; 136,000 bu No. 2 at 38@39⅛c; 4,000 bu new high mixed at 38⅝@38⅞c; 6,000 bu new mixed at 37⅜c; 37,200 bu rejected at 36⅛@36⅜c; 11,600 bu by sample at 34⅝@43c on track; 4,000 bu do at 37⅛@43c free on board; and 400 bu ears at 41c on track. Total, 239,200 bu.

OATS—Were quiet, except samples, and steady at the afternoon prices of Wednesday. The receipts were fair, and sold readily by sample at easier prices to shippers. Futures and No. 2 were quiet. Cash, May, and June sold at 26@26⅛c, and closed at the inside. A few changes were made at these prices. New York was quiet, with rather liberal receipts. Cash sales were reported of 8,000 bu No. 2 at 26@26⅛c; 15,000 bu by sample at 25@29½c on track, and 19,200 bu do at 27¼@31½c free on board, the outside for choice white. Total, 42,200 bu.

RYE—Was 1c lower under larger offerings, with a limited shipping inquiry for receipts in special houses. Futures were dull at 58c for May and 53c sellers for June. No. 2 fresh sold at 58c. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 2 at 58c; 1,600 bu by sample at 54@60c on track; and 1,600 bu at 60c free on board. Total, 6,400 bu.

BARLEY—Was quiet, opening stronger and closing about the same as on the previous day. There was a little spurt in June early, which opened at 51⅜c, sold up to 52¼c, then fell off, closing at 51@51¼c. May or cash was nominal at 49½@50c. July was quoted late at 53c, with a sale reported earlier at 54c. Seller September, new crop, sold at 79c, and was afterwards quoted at 75@80c. The lower grades were nominal at 35c for feed, 38@39c for extra 3, and 38c for No. 3. The transactions in cash were confined to a few sample lots. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu by sample at 41@55c on track, and 400 bu at 37½c delivered. Total, 2,000 bu.

FIRST CALL.

Wheat—Sales 160,000 bu at $1.06¼@1.06⅝ for June, and $1.04@1.04⅛ for July.
Corn—Sales 100,000 bu at 38¾@39c for June, and 39⅝c for July.
Lard—Sales 500 tcs at $6.97½ for July.

LATEST.

Mess pork was quiet, with sales of 500 brls seller June at $8.55.
Lard was stronger. Sales 2,000 tcs at $6.90 for June, and $6.97½ for July.
Wheat advanced ⅛@⅜c, under a good demand from shorts. June sold at $1.06⅝@1.07⅛, and closed at $1.07. July sold at $1.04@1.04⅜, and closed at $1.04½@1.04⅝. May sold at $1.09⅝@1.09⅞, and closed at $1.09¾@1.10.
Corn was higher, selling at 39⅛@39⅜c for May, which closed at 39⅜c. June sold at 39⅛@39¼c, closing at the outside. July sold at 39¾@39⅞c, and closed at 39⅞c.
Oats were quiet at 26⅛c for May or June.
A charter was made for 48,000 bu corn to Buffalo at 2⅛c, and another for 16,000 bu do through via Goderich.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was stronger, closing at $8.55@8.57½ for June and $8.75@8.77½ for July, with sales of 750 brls at $8.92½ for August and $8.55 for June.
Lard was firmer, closing at $6.90@6.92½ for June and $6.97½@7.00 for July. Sales 250 tcs seller July at $7.00.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was dull and unchanged. Following are the prices: Strictly green hurl, 5½@6c; red-tipped do, 5@5½c; green brush that will work itself, 5@5½c; red and red-tipped do, 3½@4½c; crooked, 3@4c.

BUTTER—There was a hand-to-mouth demand only. Until prices become more settled there is not likely to be much activity in trade, and a continued accumulation of stocks may be expected. We quote the market dull and heavy at the range of prices following: Choice to fancy creamery, 19@22c; good to choice dairy, 14@18c; medium, 11@13c; inferior to common, 6@10c.

BAGGING—Sales to a very fair aggregate were effected at unchanged prices. The market was quoted steady as follows: Stark, 24c; Brighton A, 23c; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek, 19½c; American, 19c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnies, single, 14@15c; double, 23@24c.

CHEESE—The market was quiet and weak for all descriptions, except choice full creams, which, being scarce, were firmly held at fully the quoted prices. Of skims and part skims there is a surplus and prices continue to work downward. We repeat our quotations of Wednesday as follows: Full cream, 10@10½c; part skim, 8@9c; full skim, 5½@6½c; low grades, 3@5c.

COAL—No changes were reported. There was a light demand at the annexed quotations: Lackawanna, large egg, $5.25; nut, $5.25; range, $5.75; and small egg, $5.50; Piedmont, $7.00; Blossburg, $6.00; Erie, $5.00@5.50; Baltimore & Ohio, $4.25@4.75; Wilmington, $3.00; Gartsherrie, $4.75; Indiana block, $4.50.

EGGS—Were in fair request at 8½@9c.

FISH—There was nothing new to be said of this market. A good business was doing at well sustained prices. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; family whitefish, $2.50@2.60; trout, $3.00; mackerel, extra, per ½-brl, $13.00@13.50; No. 1 shore, $9.50@9.75; select mess, per ½-brl, $15.25@15.50; extra mess, $11.50; No. 1 bay, $7.00@7.50; No. 2 shore, ½-brl, $7.00@7.50; No. 2 bay, $6.75@7.00; large family do, new, ½-brl, $5.50; No. 1 shore, kits, $1.80@1.90; No. 1 bay, kits, $1.40@1.50; do, medium, $1.25@1.30; large family kits, $1.05@1.10; George's codfish, extra, $4.50@4.75; bank do, $3.50@3.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $6.50@6.75; do, round, brls, $5.25@5.50; do, ½-brls, $3.00; smoked halibut, 7@8c; scaled herring, per box, 28c.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Remain as previously quoted. Trade is all that could be expected and the prices current at the beginning of the week are firmly adhered to for most lines. We quote:

FOREIGN—Dates, 5½@6c; figs, new, layers, 9@14c; Turkish prunes, old, 9@11c; French do, 13@16c; raisins, layers, $1.80@1.85; London layers, $2.15@2.25; loose, Muscatel, $2.05@2.10; Valencia, 8@8½c; Zante currants, 5@6½c; citron, 17@18c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; New York and Michigan new, 5¼@5¾c; Southern, 4@4½c; Ohio, 4½@5¼c; peaches, unpaired, halves, 5@5½c; do quarters, 4½@4¾c; pared, 12@13c; blackberries, 10½@11c; raspberries, 30@32c; pitted cherries, 17@18c.

NUTS—Filberts, 11½@12½c; almonds, Tarragona, 20@21c; French walnuts, 10@11c; Naples walnuts, 12@13c; Brazils, 5½@6c; pecans, Texas, 7@8c; River pecans, 6@6½c; Wilmington peanuts, 5@5½c; Tennessee do, 4½@5c; Virginia do, 6@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Strawberries were firmer, under a good inquiry, with smaller receipts, the Tennessee fruit having stopped coming here. Foreign fruits were steady but less active, berries having to some extent taken their place. Quotations: Strawberries, $2.25@2.75 per case of 24 boxes; gooseberries, 5@6c per qt; cherries, 16@20c; apples, $5.00@6.50 per brl; lemons, $5.00@6.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@14.00; box oranges, $3.50@6.50; bananas, red, $2.50@4.00 per bunch; pineapples, $4.50@5.00 per doz.

GROCERIES—Sugars continue active, and are strong at the advance noted at the beginning of the week. A very firm market for coffees and rice is also reported. Other articles remained about steady. Trade continues good. We quote:

RICE—Carolina, 6¾@7¾c; Louisiana, 6¼@7¼c.

COFFEE—O. G. Java, 25@28c; choice to fancy Rio, 19@20c; good to prime, 18@18¾c; common to fair, 16@17c; roasting, 15@15½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 10½@10¾c; crushed, 10¼@10½c; granulated, 10@10¼c; powdered, 10¼@10½c; A standard, 9¾c; do, No. 2, 9⅝@9¾c; extra C, 8¾@9c; C No. 1, 8½@8⅝c; C No. 2, 8¼@8⅜c; yellow, 8¼@8⅜c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 45@48c; California silver drips, 52@55c; good sugar-house sirup, 38@40c; extra do, 42@45c; New Orleans molasses, choice, new, 48@50c; do, prime, 44@48c; good, 35@38c; common, 28@30c; common molasses, 33@38c; black strap, 30@32c.

SPICES—Allspice, 18@18½c; cloves, 42@45c; cassia, 24@25c; pepper, 15¾@16½c; nutmegs, No. 1, 95c@$1.00; Calcutta ginger, 10@11c.

SOAP—True Blue, 5¼c; German mottled, 5½c; Blue Lily, 5¾c; White Lily, 5½c; White Rose, 5½c; Peach Blossom, 7c; Savon Imperial, 5½c.

HAY—The higher grades of timothy were salable to shippers, and prairie to the city trade and for the interior country. The offerings were fair: No. 1 timothy, $10.00; No. 2 do, $8.50@9.00; mixed, $8.00; upland prairie, $8.50@9.25; No. 1 prairie, $7.00@7.50; slough, $5.50@6.00.

HIDES—Were unchanged. The receipts are small, but easily supply the present demand. Quotations: City butchers' cows, 5¾c; steers, 6¼c; green cured, light, 7¼c; heavy, 6½@6¾c; damaged, 5½c; part cured, 6¼@6¾c; green salted kip, 7½c; green calf, 10c; flint prime dry kip, calf, and dry hides, 14@15c; dry salted hides, 12c; deacon skins, 40c; sheep pelts, wool estimated, 32c.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were in fair demand and steady:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $6.75; do, 10x14, IX, $9.25; roofing, 14x20, IC, $6.75; do, 14x20, IX, $9.25.

PIG TIN—Large, 23c; small, 21c; bar, 22c.

SOLDER—No. 1, 15c; extra, 17c.

LEAD—Pig, 4@5c per lb, according to quantity; bar, 6¼c; lead pipe, 6¾c.

COPPER—Bottoms, 28c; sheathing copper, 26c.

SHEET ZINC—7c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 3c rates; Russia iron, Nos. 9 to 12, 13¼c; American planished A, 11c; B, 9½c; galvanized iron No. 28, 14c, with discount of 40 per cent.

BAR IRON—Common, $1.90@2.00.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 4, 9c; 5 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c. Discount of 50 per cent. Fence wire, large or small quantities, 4½c.

NAILS—Were quiet at $2.50 rates.

OILS—Remain unchanged. A good general demand exists, and previous quotations were uniformly well sustained. We repeat our list as follows: Carbon, 110 deg. test, 12¼c; do Illinois, legal test, 150 deg., 16¼c; headlight, 175 deg. test, 21c; Michigan, legal test, 26½c; Elaine, 21c; extra winter lard oil, 65c; No. 1, 58c; No. 2, 53c; linseed, raw, 63c; boiled, 66c (5-brl lots 1c less); whale, winter-bleached, 68c; sperm, $1.50; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.00; do extra, 80c; do No. 1, 65c; bank oil, 55c; Straits, 53c; miners' oil, 60c; turpentine, 33c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 14c; gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg., 13c; gasoline, 87 deg., 19@20c; West Virginia, natural, 28 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 25c.

POTATOES—Were steady at 35@40c per bu from store and 25@30c for car lots, the latter being dull. New Southern stock was lower, $3.00@4.00 per brl.

POULTRY—Chickens were plenty and quiet at $2.75@3.25 per dozen. Springs were quoted at $2.50@4.00 per dozen. Turkeys were steady at 8@10c.

SEEDS—Were dull. Timothy was quoted at $1.18@1.25, choice at $4.00@4.20, and flax at $1.25@1.30. Hungarian and millet were quiet at 60@70c. The call for the late seeds is limited, and chiefly from the dairy districts of the Eastern States. The Western demand is likely to be small, unless the growing crops should be seriously damaged.

SALT—Was in moderate demand and steady: Saginaw and New York fine salt, $1.00 per brl; ordinary coarse, $1.20; dairy, with bags, $2.25; dairy, without bags, $2.00; Ashton, $3.00@3.25 per sack.

TEAS—Were quoted as before. Orders are coming forward freely, and the market maintains a firm tone: We quote:

GUNPOWDER—Common, 25@30c; good do, 33@35c; medium, 40@45c; good do, 45@50c; fine, 50@55c; finest, 58@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 75@80c; fancy, 90c@$1.00.

IMPERIAL—Common, 23@28c; good do, 30@35c; medium, 35@38c; good do, 40@43c; fine, 45@48c; finest, 50@55c; choice, 60@65c; choicest, 68@73c.

YOUNG HYSON—Common, 23@28c; good do, 28@32c; medium, 35@38c; good do, 40@43c; fine, 45@48c; finest, 50@55c; choice, 60@65c; choicest, 85@95c.

JAPAN—Common, 20@26c; good common, 28@32c; medium, 32@35c; good medium, 38@40c; fine, 43@45c; finest, 48@50c; choice, 50@55c; choicest, 55@63c.

OOLONG—Common, 20@25c; good common, 28@31c; medium, 35@38c; good medium, 38@40c; fine, 42@45c; finest, 50@53c; choice, 55@58c; choicest, 60@70c.

WOOD—Sales were reported at previous figures, viz.: $6.00@6.50 for beech, and at $6.50@7.00 for maple, delivered.

WHISKY—Was quiet and unchanged. Sale was reported of 100 brls on the basis of $1.04 per gallon for raw. Alcohol for export was quoted stronger, at 33c bid for delivery in New York.

WOOL—The market is little better than nominal. The new clip will not come in quite so soon as dealers expected, the wet weather having made it impossible for farmers to commence shearing. It is thought the prices, which are likely to open low, will cause the farmers to hold their clip a while. Following are the prices of old wools: Medium unwashed wools, 22@25c; fine do, 18@23c; coarse do, 20@23c; fine fleece, washed, 35@38c; medium do, 36@38c; coarse do, 33@35c; tub wools, choice, 38@39c; fair to good, 34@37c. Colorado Wool—Medium do, 23@25c; coarse do, 17@19c; coarse common, 15@17c; black, 15½c.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was fairly active yesterday, the sales being principally of piece stuff, which was steady, standard cargoes bringing $8.00. Inch lumber and shingles were easy under liberal offerings, with a moderate inquiry. There was some demand from the country. Common inch lumber was quoted at $9.00@10.00 and medium at $10.25@12.00. Shingles were quoted at $2.10@2.25 asked. About nine cargoes were sold, and a small fleet was left over.

Sales include the following: Cargo schr Otter, from Ludington, 200,000 feet piece stuff at $8.00; cargo R. Howlet and M. E. Cook, from Hamlin, 140,000 and 125,000 feet piece stuff at $8.00.

Schr Coates, from Muskegon, 190,000 feet medium boards and strips at $10.00.

The yard dealers report a falling off in the number of orders received, which they attribute to the advance in Southwestern freights. Trade with Illinois and adjacent counties of other States, however, is commencing, and the lull is probably temporary. The shipments on old orders continue liberal. Following are the quotations, the inside figures on common being for green stuff:

First and second clear, 1¼ and 2 inch	$32.00@34.00
Third clear, 1¼ to 2 inch	28.00@30.00
Third clear, inch	26.00
First and clear dressed siding	16.50@17.00
First common dressed siding	14.50@15.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	25.00@26.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00@23.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	17.00
Box boards, A, 13 inches and upwards	32.00
Box boards, B, 13 inches and upwards	27.00
Box boards, C	17.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	25.00@30.00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	20.00@26.00
C stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	17.00
D or common stock boards	14.00@15.00
Fencing, 18 and 20 feet	11.00@12.50
Fencing, 12, 14, and 16 feet	11.50@13.00
Fencing, No. 2	9.50@11.00
Common boards	12.00@13.50
Cull boards	9.50@11.00
Dimension stuff	10.00@12.00
Dimension stuff, 20 to 30 feet	12.00@17.00
Dimension green	10.00
Culls, 2 inch	9.00
Pickets, rough and select	10.00
Pickets, select, dressed and headed	18.00@20.00
Lath	1.75@2.00
Shingles, "A" standard to extra	2.35@2.50
Shingles, No. 1	1.25@1.30
Cedar shingles	2.00@2.25

Letters received confirm the published dispatches concerning the logs on the Chippewa. The first batch of logs has come out, but the river has fallen, and lumbermen will have to depend on a "June rise" for the stock yet in the stream.

A few cedar shingles are coming into this market, and the quotations are given in the yard price list. The demand for them is very limited, and present prices are not satisfactory to manufacturers. Dealers recommend these shingles for their durability, superior finish, and lightness, and think when these qualities become known the cedar shingles will become popular. The Northern pineries are rich in cedar, bass, and other woods than pine, which will undoubtedly be utilized as the latter becomes scarce.

LIVE STOCK.
CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,777	13,557	670
Tuesday	3,607	12,113	843
Wednesday	3,793	11,671	288
Thursday	4,300	12,100	207
Total	14,477	49,441	2,097
Same time last week	18,235	69,331	5,270
Week before last	22,175	77,814	2,626
Shipments—			
Monday	2,288	5,431	230
Tuesday	1,382	2,727	560
Wednesday	2,901	4,729	...
Total	6,569	12,887	790

CATTLE—The market presented the same characteristics as on Wednesday and the day before. There was no diminution in the demand nor any abatement in the firmness of prices. Shippers, feeders, and the home trade all wanted stock, and, although the supply was considerably larger than on either of the preceding days of the week, there was not a hoof too many, everything selling, and at fully sustained prices. Exporters were again in the market, and eager to secure stock, but the lack of adequate supplies of extra grades prevented active trading on European account. The few suitable lots offered were taken at $5.00@5.35, those prices buying choice to extra steers weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs. For fair to choice shipping grades weighing from 1,100 to 1,350 lbs, $4.20@4.80 were the ruling prices, the great bulk of the supply changing hands within that range. Feeders and stockers were not very plentiful, and under a good demand were salable at better prices than have previously prevailed this season. The former sold at $4.00@4.30 for averages of from 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, and the latter at $3.35@4.00 for fair to good lots averaging from 800 to 1,000 lbs. Bulls, stags, old cows, oxen, and scalawags generally were peddled out to the city trade at $2.00@3.00. Sales of Texas cattle were at $3.12½@4.65. Martin Bros. sold 70 head of extra corn-fed Texans at the outside figure. It was the best lot of Texans seen in the market this year. They were fed by Overton Brothers, in Nebraska, and shipped by H. Frohlich. The market closed firm.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards	$5.10@5.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	4.75@5.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	4.25@4.65
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.85@4.10
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.75@3.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.00@2.75
Veals—Per 100 lbs (natives)	2.75@4.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
13	1,492	$5.35	40	1,216	$4.60
25	1,530	5.35	34	1,154	4.40
14	1,438	5.05	34	1,185	4.40
16	1,498	5.20	16	1,130	4.40
17	1,471	5.00	55	1,162	4.50
15	1,379	5.05	15	1,208	4.50
45	1,460	5.05	19	1,076	4.30
64	1,400	5.00	17	1,076	4.30
30	1,420	5.00	25	1,063	4.30
15	1,340	5.00	44	1,151	4.30
31	1,398	4.90	12	1,283	4.30
32	1,379	4.85	16	1,117	4.30
64	1,290	4.80	18	902	4.27½
17	1,259	4.80	10	1,162	4.25
48	1,374	4.85	10	1,157	4.20
34	1,231	4.75	20	1,057	4.20
33	1,369	4.70	66	1,100	4.25
38	1,265	4.70	23	1,163	4.25
17	1,354	4.70	79	898	4.15
70 Texas	1,200	4.65	16	1,002	4.25
35	1,279	4.65	20	1,020	4.10
69	1,230	4.65	37	895	4.10
16	1,378	4.65	16	1,072	4.10
58	1,150	4.60	17	1,043	4.00
40	1,162	4.60	43 Texas	913	4.00
83	1,235	4.65	11	902	4.00
34	1,218	4.50	13	1,040	4.00
15	1,230	4.50	19	1,137	3.95
18	1,223	4.45	18	1,031	3.75
18	1,217	4.45	13	891	3.35
67	1,253	4.50	13	854	3.20
31	1,577	4.60	11 Texas	1,259	3.12½

HOGS—The market opened brisk and higher, though to what influences the improvement was due it would be difficult to tell, as the receipts were liberal and the position of the market for the product by no means such as to warrant packers in paying any advance. Local and Eastern buyers took hold "sharp," and the bulk of the supply changed hands before 11 o'clock at an advance over Wednesday's quotations of 5@10c. Later in the day the demand fell off, and before the close the advance of the morning was all lost, the market closing at $3.25@3.40 for poor to choice light, and at $3.20@3.50 for poor to choice heavy. A few extra heavy lots suited to the wants of the Philadelphia trade were taken early at $3.60@3.75. More of the right sort would have found buyers at the same figures. In addition to the usual demand there was an order from a Liverpool firm for 600 head, some 400 of which were secured at $3.47½. Skips and inferior lots sold at $2.50@3.00.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
23	365	$3.60	90	259	$3.40	38	318	$3.35
29	481	3.50	191	241	3.47½	61	173	3.35
68	239	3.50	200	238	3.47½	30	244	3.35
146	165	3.50	151	190	3.42½	52	294	3.30
43	301	3.50	79	180	3.42½	99	264	3.30
39	240	3.45	161	182	3.42½	21	283	3.30
188	181	3.45	26	252	3.40	23	276	3.30
54	171	3.45	59	218	3.40	22	303	3.30
117	183	3.45	69	200	3.40	79	250	3.30
29	191	3.45	38	150	3.40	23	237	3.30
53	173	3.45	27	208	3.40	30	244	3.30
65	173	3.45	69	180	3.40	90	208	3.30
54	232	3.45	34	253	3.40	21	271	3.30
22	273	3.40	55	220	3.35	45	323	3.30
42	197	3.40	64	184	3.35	34	300	3.30
57	240	3.40	43	261	3.35	44	244	3.30
158	190	3.40	45	255	3.35	23	250	3.25
20	248	3.40	26	263	3.35	135	193	3.25
40	200	3.40	54	260	3.35	30	251	3.25
66	245	3.40	63	222	3.35	22	235	3.25
77	189	3.40	54	260	3.35	40	279	3.20
58	183	3.40	20	277	3.35			

SHEEP—Were again in scanty supply, but in the absence of much demand there was no marked appreciation in values. We quote shorn at $2.75@4.50, and unshorn at $3.75@5.50.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 9.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,329; total for the week, 7,086; market moderately active at ½c advance from Wednesday on butchers' and shippers' steers; good to choice, $4.90@5.50; extra, 1,740 lbs, $5.75; good shippers', $4.60@4.80; fair to medium, $4.35@4.50; light butchers', $4.10@4.30; bulls, $2.50@3.60; stockers, common to choice, $3.50@4.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,400; total for the week, 8,300; market ¼c lower; Western clipped sheep, $4.40@4.70; wools, $5.25@5.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,645; total for the week, 19,255; market lower; York weights, $3.50@3.60; heavy, $3.50@3.65; Eastern demand light; 6 cars unsold.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 9.—BEEVES—None in market; dressed beef steady at 7@8c for ordinary to good sides.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,500, making 9,570 for three days, against 10,000 same time last week; fat sheep in demand at full prices, but lambs dragged and closed heavy at a decline of fully ¼c; clipped sheep, 4@5½c; unshorn, 5½@6⅛c; Western lambs, 7@8¼c; Jersey, 9@10½c.

SWINE—Receipts 1,430, making 2,580 for three days, against 2,200 same time last week; none for sale alive.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—CATTLE—Buyers and sellers apart on shipping grades; butchers' stock strong; fair to good butchers' steers, $3.90@4.25; fair to choice cows and heifers, $3.25@3.90; feeding steers, $3.85@4.30; stockers, $2.75@3.65. Receipts, 2,300.

HOGS—Active; a shade higher; light shipping to good Yorkers, $3.15@3.30; packing, $3.25@3.30; Baltimore, $3.15@3.30; butchers', $3.25@3.35. Receipts, 4,200.

SHEEP—Higher; extra shipping, $5.00@5.25; good to choice, $4.60@4.85; common to fair, $3.00@4.50. Receipts, 400.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, May 9.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 272 head through and none for yard; total for four days, 1,479 through and 109 yard; all sold out; no business done in this line to-day.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 1,650; total for three days, 3,740; Yorkers, $3.60@3.70; Philadelphias, $3.75@3.90.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 400 head; total for three days, 8,300; prices unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—HOGS—Fairly active; shade higher; common, $2.75@3.15; light, $3.25@3.40; packing, $3.35@3.45; butchers', $3.40@3.50; receipts, 1,500; shipments, 660.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

[The] following were received by the Chicago Board of [Tra]de:

[LI]VERPOOL, May 9.—Prime mess pork, Eastern, 54s; Western, 47s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 27s 6d; short ribs, 27s; long clear, 25s 6d; short clear, 26s 6d. Shoulders, 21s; hams, 35s. Lard, 36s 6d. Prime mess beef, 79s; India mess beef, 88s; extra India mess, 105s. Cheese, 64s. Tallow, 38s 6d.

LONDON, May 9.—Liverpool—Wheat steadier. Corn quiet. Mark Lane—Cargoes off coast—Wheat rather easier; fair average No. 2 spring, 49s. Corn quiet. Cargoes on passage—Wheat neglected, nothing doing; fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 47s. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 24s 6d.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, May 9—11:30 a.m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 27s; No. 2, 26s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 4d; No. 2, 11s 3d; spring, No. 1, 10s 6d; No. 2, 10s; white, No. 1, 11s 7d; No. 2, 11s 2d; club, No. 1, 12s 2d; No. 2, 11s 5d. Corn—New, No. 1, 26s; No. 2, 25s 9d; old, No. 1, 27s 9d; No. 2, 27s 3d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 46s. Lard, 36s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, May 9—Latest.—COTTON—Steady; 5⅞@6⅛d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 8,000.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—California white wheat, 11s 2d@11s 7d; do club, 11s 5d@12s 2d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 10s@10s 6d; do winter, 11s 3d@11s 4d. Flour—Western canal, 26s@27s. Corn—New, 25s 6d@25s 9d; old do, 27s 3d@27s 9d. Oats—American, 3s 2d. Barley—American, 3s 8d.

PEAS—Canadian, 36s.

CLOVER SEED—American, 40@42s.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 46s. Prime mess beef, 79s. Lard—American, 36s 9d. Bacon—Long clear, 25s 9d; short do, 26s 3d.

CHEESE—Fine American, 64s.

TALLOW—38s 6d.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 7s; refined, 9s 9d.

LINSEED OIL—27s 3d.

RESIN—Common, 5s; pale, 12s.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—23s.

LONDON, May 9.—SPIRITS OF PETROLEUM—7s 6d@7s 9d.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—23s 9d.

ANTWERP, May 9.—PETROLEUM—28s 9d.

AMERICAN CITIES.
NEW YORK.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 9.—GRAIN—Wheat further declined 1@2c per bu under free offerings and increased pressure to place supplies, without stimulating business; export demand comparatively limited, though at the extreme close rather more satisfactory, especially for strictly prime spring, which left off somewhat steadier; sales of 243,000 bu, including 9,000 bu white Western and State at $1.41; 8,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee spring at $1.22; 27,000 bu New York No. 2 spring and No. 2 Chicago do at $1.20@1.20¼, chiefly at $1.20; 14,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern spring at $1.21½@1.22; 4,800 bu May options at $1.21¼, closing at $1.21½ asked, and $1.21 bid. Corn quoted off ½@1c per bu on liberal offerings and a moderately active inquiry, though options attracted more attention at the reduced figures; mixed Western ungraded, 48@51c. Rye in moderate demand at about previous prices, with sales reported of 2,500 bu No. 2 Western in lots at 72@72½c. Oats in light request, and quoted lower, in instances ½c per bu; white Western, 6,300 bu at 35@38c; mixed Western, 4,900 bu at 34@36½c; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 35¼@35½c afloat.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork in fair request for early delivery at weaker prices; sales of 600 brls, mainly within a range of $9.50@9.80; other kinds inactive; extra prime, $8.75; prime mess, $10.25; for forward delivery Western mess in limited request; May option, $9.40 asked; June, $9.40 asked; sales of 1,250 brls July at $9.25@9.35. Cut meats moderately sought, at unchanged quotations. Bacon inactive; Western long clear quoted at 5c. Western steam lard in fair request for early delivery, closing weaker; sales of 278 tcs at $7.10@7.17½, closing at $7.10@7.12½; 36 tcs of off grade at $6.07½; for forward delivery, moderately sought; May option quoted at $7.15@7.17½; June, $7.17½; July, $7.22½@7.25; seller remainder of the year, $7.10@7.15; sales of 250 tcs May option at $7.15; 3,750 tcs June at $7.15@7.17½; 750 tcs July at $7.22½; for Chicago delivery, 500 tcs July at $6.97½; refined inactive; for the Continent quoted for early delivery at $7.45@7.50.

TALLOW—Moderately sought at about previous prices, with prime to choice city quoted on the basis of $7.12½@7.25.

SUGARS—Raw in fair demand; quoted stronger at 7¼c for fair, and 7 7-16@7⅝c for good refining Cuba muscovado; refined in good demand; cut loaf quoted at 9⅞c; crushed, at 9¾c.

WHISKY—Lower and in less demand, with 50 brls reported sold at $1.07; 50 brls at $1.06½.

FREIGHTS—General movement fairly active; tonnage for grain in less request, yet quoted about steady; in berth freights less animation noted, and rates somewhat irregular; for grain-room by steam to Liverpool weaker; for Liverpool engagements, included by steam 36,000 bu grain, 16,000 bu corn at 7d per 56 lbs, 8,000 bu at 7½d per 60 lbs, and about 12,000 bu wheat in bags at 8d per bu; from the West, of through freight, 1,630 pkgs of lard and bacon reported on a basis of 30s@32s 6d per ton, as ocean rates.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 9.—COTTON—Market dull at 10⅝@10¾c; futures quiet and steady: May, 10.83@10.85c; June, 10.82@10.83c; July, 11.01@11.02c; August, 11.05@11.06c; September, 10.76c; October, 10.60@10.61c; November, 10.50c; December, 10.51c; January, 10.60@10.61c; February, 10.70@10.71c; March, 10.80@10.82c; April, 10.90@10.91c.

FLOUR—Market dull; strongly in buyers' favor; demand limited; receipts, 8,500 brls; No. 2, $2.70@3.00; superfine State and Western, $4.20@4.65; common to good extra, $4.65@5.15; good to choice, $5.05@5.85; white wheat extra, $5.90@6.50; fancy, $6.55@7.75; extra Ohio, $4.85@8.25; St. Louis, $4.85@7.75; Minnesota patent process, $6.50@8.50. Rye flour quiet at $3.00@3.65.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet at $2.30@2.60.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand; receipts, 211,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.20; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.22; No. 1 spring, $1.26@1.26½; No. 3 red winter, $1.24@1.25; No. 2 do, $1.30; No. 2 amber, $1.28@1.30; No. 2 Northwestern May, $1.21¼; June, $1.19@$1.20. Rye steady; Western, 72@72½c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Malt dull and unchanged. Corn heavy; receipts, 294,000 bu; ungraded, 48@50c; steamer, 49@50c; No. 2, 51@51½c; round yellow, 50@52½c; white Western, 50c. Oats—Market dull; receipts 125,000 bu; Western mixed and State, 34@33c; white do, 35@38c.

HAY—Shipping, 50@60c.

HOPS—Dull and nominal; Western, 5@8c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but firm. Sugar steady; fair to good Cuba, 7¼@8c. Rice steady, with a fair demand; Carolina, 6@6½c.

PETROLEUM—Market dull; nominally unchanged at 25½@37½c.

TALLOW—7⅛@7 3-16c.

RESIN—Strained quiet at $1.50@1.52½.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Firm at $1.20½@1.30.

EGGS—Market dull and heavy; Western, 12½@13c.

LEATHER—Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weights, 20@21c; California do, 20@21c; common do, 19½@21c.

WOOL—Domestic fleece, 28@48c; pulled, 18@33c; unwashed, 10@28c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $9.50@9.80. Beef quiet and unchanged; Western long clear middles, $5.00. Lard—Prime steam firm at $7.15@7.17½.

BUTTER—Western, 10@22c.

CHEESE—3@11½c.

WHISKY—Firmer; $1.06½@1.07.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—COTTON—Steady; in fair demand; middlings, 10⅛c; sales, 320 bales; receipts, 365; shipments, 400; stock, 10,260.

FLOUR—Dull and lower; superfine fall, $3.50@3.65; extra fall, $4.00@4.25; double extra fall, $4.50@4.65; family, $5.10@5.25; choice, $5.30@5.50.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No. 3 red fall, $1.11¾@1.12½ cash; $1.12¼@1.13, closing $1.12⅛ June; $1.07¼@1.07⅛ July; No. 4 do, $1.06@1.06¼; No. 2 spring, $1.05 bid. Corn inactive and lower; No. 2 mixed, 37¼@38c cash; 38½@38⅝c June; 39⅜@39½c July. Oats quiet but firmer; 26⅛@26¾c cash; 26¼c bid June. Rye active and a shade higher; 60⅛c.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged; $1.04.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; jobbing, $9.10. Lard quiet; $6.80 in East St. Louis. Bulk meats quiet; car-lots, loose, $3.65, $4.17½, $4.70, and $4.80. Boxed shoulders, $3.75. Bacon quiet at $4.25@4.35 for shoulders; $4.17½@4.25 for clear rib; $4.37½@4.40 for clear.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 40,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,800 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 38,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—FLOUR—Market dull; supers, $3.50; extras, $4.50; Pennsylvania family, $5.50@6.00; Minnesota do, $5.25@6.25; high grades and patent, $6.25@8.00.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; amber, $1.30@1.33; red, $1.27@1.30; white, $1.33@1.34. Corn quiet; yellow, 52½c; mixed, 51½c; May, 51½c; June, 51¾c. Oats steady; white Western, 34@35c; mixed do, 31@32c. Rye—Market dull at 68@70c.

PROVISIONS—Market dull; mess pork, $9.75@10.25; India mess, $22.00@22.50; hams, 7½@9½c. Lard—Market dull; city kettle, 7@7½c.

BUTTER—Market dull and weak; creamery, 18@21c; Western Reserve, 16@18c.

EGGS—Weak; Western, 12@12½c.

CHEESE—Market dull and weak; Western choice, 9½@10c.

PETROLEUM—Fairly active; refined 11c; crude, 8⅜@8⅝c.

WHISKY—Steady; Western, $1.07.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 38,000 bu; corn, 34,000 bu; oats, 1,400 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady; super, $3.50; XX, $4.25@4.50; XXX, $4.75@5.50; high grades, $5.60@6.37½.

GRAIN—Corn scarce and firm at 50@53c. Oats—Market dull; choice, 35c.

CORN-MEAL—Market dull; $2.10@2.15.

HAY—Market dull; fair St. Louis, $13.50; choice, $15.00@15.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Market dull; quoted $9.00@9.25. Lard quiet; tierce, $7.00@7.50; keg, $7.50@8.00. Bulk meats scarce and firmer; shoulders, loose, 4c; packed, 4⅜@4½c; clear rib, 4¾c; clear, 4⅞c. Bacon market easier; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 5⅜c; clear, 5¾c. Hams scarce and firm; sugar-cured, 7@8¼c, as in size.

WHISKY—Market dull at $1.03@1.05.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 14¼@17½c, in gold. Sugar dull and nominal; common to good common, 5½@6½c; fair to fully fair, 6½@7c; prime to choice, 8c; yellow clarified, 8½c.

HAY—Firm; common, $20.00@22.00; fair, $23.00@26.00; prime to choice, $30.00@42.00.

RICE—Scarce and firm; 5½@7c.

BRAN—Steady, with a fair demand at 85c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—FLOUR—Quiet; nominally steady.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western dull and weak; Pennsylvania red, $1.25@1.28; No. 2 winter red Western, spot and May, $1.26½@1.26¾; June, $1.24@1.24½; July, $1.22@1.23. Corn—Western dull and lower; Western mixed, spot and May, 51@51⅛c; June, 51⅛@51⅜c; July, 52@52¼c. Oats easier; Western white, 34@35c; do mixed, 32@33c; Pennsylvania, 33@36c. Rye quiet and steady at 68@69c.

HAY—Dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull and nominal.

BUTTER—Dull and heavy; Western, 15@20c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; refined, 10¾@11c.

COFFEE—Firm; held higher; Rio cargoes, 13¾@17¼c.

WHISKY—Firmer; $1.06@1.06¼.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 800 brls; wheat, 42,000 bu; corn, 65,000 bu; oats, 1,600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 65,300 bu.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, per steamer, steady. Cotton, 9-32d; flour, 2s 10½d; grain, 9¾@9d.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 9.—COTTON—Steady at 10c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull; red, $1.15@1.16; amber white, $1.20. Corn—Market dull; white, 45c; mixed, 42c. Oats—Market dull; white, 32c; mixed, 31c. Rye steady at 63c.

HAY—Firm at $9.00@11.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $9.25. Lard in fair demand; choice leaf tierce, $7.75@8.00; do kegs, $8.25@8.50. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, $3.62½; clear rib, $4.55; clear, $5.25. Bacon quiet; shoulders, $4.12½; clear rib, $5.30@5.50; clear, $5.75. Hams, sugar-cured, active and firm at 7½@9c.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.03.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 9.—COTTON—Quiet but steady at 10⅛c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat inactive; red, $1.12@1.18. Corn stronger at 42½@43c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm at 27@30c. Rye—Demand fair and market firm at 60@62c. Barley dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork in good demand, and $9.00 bid; $9.25 asked. Lard quiet and unchanged; steam, $7.00; kettle, $7.25@7.50. Bulk meats—Quiet but firm at $3.75, $4.75, and $5.00; these prices bid at $4.12½, $4.25, and $5.37½@5.62½.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.03.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—Quiet at 60@61c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 9.—FLOUR—Dull and lower.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; opened ½c lower; closed steady; hard, $1.13½; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.12½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.09½; May, $1.09½; June, $1.08; July, $1.06; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.03½. Corn—Demand active; No. 2, 40c; new, 37@38c. Oats steady; No. 2, 26¼c. Rye lower; No. 1, 58½c. Barley unsettled; No. 2 spring, 63c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and nominal. Mess pork, $8.50. Prime steam lard, $6.87½.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo dull and weak at 2½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 82,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., May 9.—GRAIN—Wheat dull, weak, and lower; amber Michigan, spot, $1.23; June, $1.23½; No. 2 do, $1.16¾; No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.18; May, $1.17¾; June, $1.19; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan red, $1.17. Corn dull, weak, and lower; high mixed, 42½c; No. 2, spot, held at 42c; May, 41¾c; June, 42¼c. Oats dull; white, 29c; Michigan, 27¾c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 50,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 9.—FLOUR—Very little doing; Western supers, $3.50@4.00; common extras, $4.75@5.75; Minnesota do, $5.25@6.25; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $5.75@6.25; Illinois, $6.00@6.75; St. Louis, $6.00@7.25; Minnesota patent process, $7.00@8.25.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 55@58c; steam, 48@50c. Oats quiet; No. 1 and extra white, 39@40c; No. 2 white and No. 1 mixed, 36½@38c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 36@37c.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 9.—FLOUR—Steady; fancy, $6.00@6.50; family, $5.00@5.50.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, $1.15@1.16. Corn steady at 40@40½c. Oats quiet at 25@26c. Rye, 56c.

PROVISIONS—Steady; shoulders, $3.50; clear rib, $4.65.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 9.—GRAIN—Wheat neglected. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed Western, 47c. Oats inactive. Rye inactive. Barley inactive.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Strong and unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., May 9.—FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat more active; extra, $1.29¾@1.30; No. 1 white, $1.27¼; amber nominal at $1.27.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, May 9.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee club, $1.28. Corn unchanged.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, May 9.—HIGHWINES—Steady; sales 150 brls at $1.03.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., May 9.—PETROLEUM—Market steady; prices unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 9¼c.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 9.—PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, $1.56¼ at Parker's for immediate shipment; refined 11c, Philadelphia delivery.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 9.—COTTON—Firm; sales, 3,800 bales; ordinary, 8c; good ordinary, 8¾c; low middling, 9¾c; middling, 10⅛c; good middling, 11c; receipts, net, 1,557; gross, 2,126; exports to the Continent, 4,664; coastwise, 3,905; stock, 134,204.

GALVESTON, May 9.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 10⅛c; net receipts, 122 bales; sales, 496; exports coastwise, 53.

MOBILE, May 9.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 9⅞c; net receipts, 437 bales; sales, 500; exports to France, 1,600; coastwise, 544.

CHARLESTON, May 9.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 10¼c; net receipts, 108 bales; sales, 200.

SAVANNAH, May 9.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 10⅛c; net receipts, 441 bales; gross receipts, 480; sales, 150; exports coastwise, 477.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Business continues light in all departments; heavy woolen goods for men's wear are moving slowly, except worsted coatings, for which clothiers are placing fair orders. Brown and bleached cottons in light request, and outside makes unsettled in price; colored cottons fairly steady; prints quiet and dress goods in irregular demand.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, May 9.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm at 26½c.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Night Ex. via C'ton	† 9:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
bMilwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	§ 8:00 a. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	§ 4:00 p. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	§ 6:45 a. m.
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
bLaCrosse Express	*10:00 a. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
bLaCrosse Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
bWinona & New Ulm	*10:00 a. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
bWinona & New Ulm	† 9:00 p. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
bMarquette Express	§ 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
aGeneva Lake & Rockford	* 4:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
bFond du Lac via Janesville	* 4:15 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st. and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mendota & Galesburg Express	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Ottawa & Streator Express	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Downer's Grove Passenger	*11:00 a. m.	* 2:05 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Mendota & Streator Passenger	* 4:15 p. m.	*10:40 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Passenger	* 6:15 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
Omaha Night Express	† 9:05 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Texas Fast Express	† 9:05 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	† 9:05 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Mobile & New Orleans Ex	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	‡ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:00 a. m.
Peoria, Burlington Fast Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
& Keokuk Express.	§ 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 a. m.	* 7:55 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 6:15 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	†10:00 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex	* 8:30 a. m.	* 6:15 p. m.
aCairo, New Orl'ns & Texas Ex	†10:00 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 6:15 p. m.
Springfield Night Ex.	†10:00 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	†10:00 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.
b On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	*10:35 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:50 a. m.	* 5:40 a. m.
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p. m.	§ 6:40 p. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	7:35 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
N. Y. & Boston Special Ex.	9:00 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.	§ 6:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.
(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts. West Side.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
" Night Express	§ 8:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.

KANKAKEE LINE.
Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second st.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
" Night Express	§ 8:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

All meals on the Omaha Express are served in dining cars, at 75 cents each.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.
"Danville Route."
Ticket Offices: 77 Clark-st., 97 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 9:00 a. m.	* 4:50 p. m.
Nashville and Florida Express	§ 7:30 p. m.	§ 7:15 a. m.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Racine, Milwaukee, etc., daily	*9 a. m.
Saturday's Boat don't leave until	8 p. m.
For Manistee, Ludington, etc., daily*	7 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, etc., daily*	7 p. m.
For St. Joseph, etc., daily*	10 a. m.
Saturday's St. Joe boat don't leave until	11 p. m.
For Milwaukee, Green Bay, etc., Tuesday and Friday	7 p. m.
For Milwaukee, Escanaba, Negaunee, etc., Tuesday	7 p. m.
For Milwaukee, Mackinaw, Northport, etc., Wednesday	7 p. m.

Docks foot of Michigan-av. *Sundays excepted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. JAMES,
PRIVATE DISPENSARY.
204 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

It is well known Dr. James for the past 30 years has stood at the head of the profession in the treatment of all special and chronic diseases that require immediate attention. A book for the million, explaining who should marry? Why not? Only 10 cents to prepay postage. Call or write; Dr. James has 60 rooms and parlors, one patient never meets another. Ladies requiring the most delicate attention, home and board accommodated. Consultation free. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M., Sunday, 10-12. Dr. James is 60 years of age.

MATHEY CAYLUS' CAPSULES
Used for over 20 years with great success by the physicians of Paris, New York, and London, and superior to all others for the prompt cure of all discharges, recent or of long standing. Prepared by CLIN AND CIE, Paris. Sold by Druggists in the United States.

MARINE NE[WS].

Unjust Classification of [...] Affecting Business [...] Erie Canal.

Local Marine-Insur[ance] on the War [...]

Complaint Against the Board [...] master---Nautical Mis[...] Freights---Port [...]

THE ERIE CA[NAL].

In the Buffalo correspondence [...] *Daily Bulletin*, dated May 2, it [...] business was brisk, and freight[s ...] 6¾c on wheat, 5¼@5½c on co[rn ...] to New York. Lumber and [...] very low, $2.35@2.40 per M. [...] York, toll included; $1.12½ o[n ...] The correspondent stated tha[t ...] low rates on coarse freights [...] business, it being rather early [...] another reason was the wa[y ...] classed. The boat-owners c[...] Inspectors that were appoi[nted ...] York inland-marine-insuranc[e ...] business at Buffalo. The [...] unless this grievance was r[...] would lose no inconsiderable p[...] trade for lack of boats. He sa[...] Buffalo only five years old tha[t ...] out of the grain trade, and wh[...] to transact business, but the In[...] and their decision was supr[...] who had labored long to pay fo[r ...] obliged to see their property re[...] equity, he believed the comp[...] liable for the gross wrong [...] Late last season a classificat[ion ...] issued at an expense of from $[...] the boats were classed therei[n ...] canal-boat builders in the Sta[te ...] sonal inspection of all boats. [...] eral satisfaction to both boat-o[wners ...] companies, and it was underst[ood ...] the classification should last [...] now they were told another ne[w ...] be issued that would cost [...] companies. The canal made an excell[ent ...] this season, over 3,000,000 b[u ...] ing been shipped up to that [...] canal tolls had been paid to [...] falo. The correspondent belie[ves ...] had something to do with the [...] rail, not a single boat-load [...] canal.

THE INSURANCE [...]NESS.

Cargo insurance rates have [...] very low figure again, the Ætn[a ...] taking risks on Buffalo cargoe[s ...] the $100. The Local Board a[...] 20 cents. It is probable that [...] pend rates, and thus allow its [...] any figure they please. The w[ar ...] waged vigorously and relentle[ssly ...] The Milwaukee *Sentinel* ma[...] eight hours' reflection, and co[...] "blind game" again, well [...] concerned. The fact is notor[ious ...] season Milwaukee agents w[...] whenever they could get it [...] when the rate was lower th[...] was not until last year that th[...] agreed upon and matters th[...] justed. The fact that the g[...] structed the local agents at [...] cago business alone, and to w[...] refers, should convince him th[...] unnecessary unless Milwauke[e ...] with Chicago business. But [...] deavor to convince the *Sentin*[el ...] not whereof he speaks.

BUFFAL[O].

BUFFALO, May 9.—Charter[s ...] coal from Buffalo to Chicago, [...]

Cleared—Props Anna Smith [...] tana and Waverly, 195 brls ce[ment ...] isteo, Green Bay, 100 brl[s ...] Portage; schrs Fellowcraft, T[...] Escanaba; Harvest Queen, E[...] 613 tons coal, Wabash, 700 [...] Saveland, 1,300 tons coal; D[...] kee; Hungarian, Higgie & J[...] Sunnyside, 950 tons coal [...] Niagara, 12,500 tons coal [...] go; S. Amsden, Rondeau; [...] barge Scott, East Saginaw.

Cleared for Tonawanda, sch[...] The *Commercial Advertiser* [...] ing from Port Colborne, stat[es ...] Allansburg has not been remo[ved ...] to be removed by night.

Vessels passing Port Colbor[ne ...] four hours ending 6 o'clock, [...] Champlain, Chicago to Ogd[ensburg ...] luth to St. Catharines.

Vessels discharging at el[...] Cooper, Chicago to Buffalo [...] Chicago, no orders.

PORT HU[RON].

PORT HURON, Mich., May [...] Bertschy, St. Paul, Annie [...] Sanilac and consort, Fred Ke[...] D. Provoost, C. Amsden, L[...] bee, San Diego, Maria Marti[n ...] A. Mayes.

Up—Props Benton, Nahan[...] City, Yosemite, D. F. Rose [...] Fay and consort, Hackett [...] Louisa H. Bissell, Jessie Ho[...] Hampshire, Seaman.

The schr Otonabee ran int[o ...] dock this morning and lost [...]

Wind—West, fresh, and w[...]

PORT HURON, Mich., May [...] up—Props N. Swain and cons[ort ...] sort, S. E. Sheldon with cons[ort ...] A. A. Turner and barges; sc[hrs ...] rington, H. M. Scove. Athe[...]

Down—Props Bertschy, P[...] and consort, Genness and [...] Martin, D. S. Austin, I. N. [...] ruff, Ferritt.

Wind west, gentle. Weath[er ...]

NAUTICAL M[ISHAPS].

The schr Fanny Gardner [...] recent squall on Lake Erie. [...]

Eli Howard, a sailor on [...] was drowned at Charlotte, N[...]

The schr Helvetia dropped [...] H. J. Webb yesterday at the [...] lin street, and tore away the [...]

On her last passage dow[n ...] Lucerne was struck by ligh[tning ...] six feet of the foretopmast c[...] and spindle came down and [...] the deck.

The Captain of the schr Re[...] sparks from smoke-stack o[f ...] factory set fire to his foresail [...] $15 worth of it. The vessel [...] Slip at the time.

Detroit *News*: "What ha[...] for enforcing a revival of b[...] *Press* told us about, and a[...] sidered by vessel men. [...] owners assert that they kn[...] say they only wish they did.

LAKE FRE[IGHTS].

Local grain freights were [...] yesterday, the engagement[s ...] steam. Sail rates were wea[ker ...] 2¼@2⅜c for wheat to B[uffalo ...] rates were 12c for corn to N[ew York ...] asked for corn to New Y[ork ...] rates on corn, 9c. Lower [...] corn to Montreal by steam, [...] ton by sail. Charters were [...] bu wheat and 164,000 bu co[rn ...] Means, wheat at 2⅜c (in [...] Gould, wheat, and prop Col[...] through. To Erie—Schr He[...] To Goderich—Schr Mosher [...] Kingston—Schr Knight Tem[plar ...] Montreal—Prop Argyle, cor[n ...] burg—Prop Nashua, corn, [...] noon the schr Grace Murray, [...] Goderich, on through rate [...] Vought or corn to Buffalo, a[...] ½c from former rates.

The schr Penfield was char[tered ...] wood from Traverse Bay to [...] cord.

A CAPTAIN'S C[OMPLAINT].

The following communica[tion ...] terday:

BUFFALO, May 8.—There [...] among masters of sailing ve[ssels ...] Trade Weighmaster, at Chica[go ...] and steam-barges the attentio[n ...] pletely ignoring them, and do[...] The powerful propeller lines, [...] the Northwestern, Central "[...] "A" to send cargo after car[go ...] being put upon them, the tally [...] or the most of floodwood, so-ca[lled ...] men, whom vessel-masters ar[e ...] I can see but one remedy for [...] weighman of John Wade, and [...] one, prefer charges against h[im ...] Committee of the Chicago Bo[ard ...] the initial steps for his expu[lsion ...] view toward getting some o[...] end to our interests. Respec[tfully ...]

MILWAU[KEE].

Special Dispatch to [The Tribune].

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May [...] Dull and weak, 2¼c bei[ng ...] wheat to Buffalo.

Charters—To Buffalo, p[rop ...] and barley; steam barge Eg[...] and schr Pelican, wheat, a[t ...] wheat.

The bark Nelson is th[...] fitted out at this port.

ADMIRALTY [...]

A decision has been rend[ered ...] suit of Hanna & Co. against [...] which was brought for dam[ages ...]

MARINE NEWS.

Unjust Classification of Boats Seriously Affecting Business on the Erie Canal.

Local Marine-Insurance Agents on the War Path.

Complaint Against the Board of Trade Weighmaster—Nautical Mishaps—Lake Freights—Port Notes.

THE ERIE CANAL.

In the Buffalo correspondence of the New York *Daily Bulletin*, dated May 2, it is stated that canal business was brisk, and freights ruled strong at 6@6½c on wheat, 5¼@5½c on corn, and 3¾c on oats to New York. Lumber and stave freights were very low, $2.35@2.40 per M. on lumber to New York, toll included; $1.12½ on staves over tolls. The correspondent stated that the reason of the low rates on coarse freights was the scarcity of business, it being rather early in the season, and another reason was the way boats had been classed. The boat-owners complained of the Inspectors that were appointed by the New York inland-marine-insurance companies doing business at Buffalo. The writer states that unless this grievance was remedied the canals would lose no inconsiderable portion of the grain trade for lack of boats. He says there are boats at Buffalo only five years old that have been classed out of the grain trade, and which are perfectly safe to transact business, but the Inspectors said "No," and their decision was supreme. Thus the men who had labored long to pay for their boats were obliged to see their property rendered useless. In equity, he believed the companies should be held liable for the gross wrong already committed. Late last season a classification book of boats was issued at an expense of from $3,000 to $4,000, and the boats were classed therein by one of the best canal-boat builders in the State, he making personal inspection of all boats. The work gave general satisfaction to both boat-owners and insurance companies, and it was understood at that time that the classification should last for two years; but now they were told another new book was about to be issued that would cost as much more to the companies.

The canal made an excellent showing thus far this season, over 3,000,000 bushels of grain having been shipped up to that date, and $45,000 in canal tolls had been paid to the Collector at Buffalo. The correspondent believed the Canal Board had something to do with the shipment of flour by rail, not a single boat-load having gone via the canal.

THE INSURANCE UNPLEASANTNESS.

Cargo insurance rates have gotten down to a very low figure again, the Ætna Company's agent taking risks on Buffalo cargoes at 10 cents net on the $100. The Local Board agents held firmly at 20 cents. It is probable that the Board will suspend rates, and thus allow its members to write at any figure they please. The war will therefore be waged vigorously and relentlessly.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* man woke up after forty-eight hours' reflection, and concluded to try the "bluff game" again, well knowing that he was cornered. The fact is notorious that until last season Milwaukee agents wrote Chicago cargoes whenever they could get it to do, and especially when the rate was lower there than here, and it was not until last year that uniform rates could be agreed upon and matters thus satisfactorily adjusted. The fact that the general agents have instructed the local agents at Milwaukee to let Chicago business alone, and to which the *Sentinel* man refers, should convince him that such an order was unnecessary unless Milwaukee agents had meddled with Chicago business. But it is useless to endeavor to convince the *Sentinel* man that he knows not whereof he speaks.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 9.—Charters—Schrs G. M. Chase, coal from Buffalo to Chicago, 25c.

Cleared—Props Anna Smith, Marquette; Montana and Waverly, 195 brls cement, Chicago; Canisteo, Green Bay, 100 brls cement; Atlantic, Portage; schrs Fellowcraft, Toledo; John O'Neill, Escanaba; Harvest Queen, Erie; Bill Hanscom, 613 tons coal, Wabash, 700 tons coal, Detroit; Saveland, 1,300 tons coal; D. G. Fort, Milwaukee; Hungarian, Higgie & Jones, W. B. Allen, Sunnyside, 950 tons coal; Three Brothers, Niagara, 12,500 tons coal; Clayton Belle, Chicago; S. Amsden, Rondeau; Leonard, Bay City; barge Scott, East Saginaw.

Cleared for Tonawanda, schr Racine.

The *Commercial Advertiser* correspondent, writing from Port Colborne, states that the dam at Allansburg has not been removed, but is expected to be removed by night.

Vessels passing Port Colborne lock for twenty-four hours ending 6 o'clock, 8th: Eastward—Props Champlain, Chicago to Ogdensburg; Scotia, Duluth to St. Catharines.

Vessels discharging at elevator—Schrs C. G. Cooper, Chicago to Buffalo; City of Manitowoc, Chicago, no orders.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 9.—Down—Props J. Bertschy, St. Paul, Annie Young, Mackinaw, Sanilac and consort, Fred Kelly and consort; schrs D. Provoost, C. Amsden, L. M. Guthrie, Otonabee, San Diego, Maria Martin, Mineral State, E. A. Mayes.

Up—Props Benton, Nahant, Japan, Fountain City, Yosemite, D. F. Rose and barges, Tempest, Fay and consort, Hackett and consort; schrs Louisa H. Bissell, Jessie Hoyt, H. F. Merry, New Hampshire, Seaman.

The schr Otonabee ran into the Grand Trunk dock this morning and lost her jibboom.

Wind—West, fresh, and weather fine.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 9—10 p. m.—Passed up—Props N. Swain and consort, Sparta and consort, S. E. Sheldon with consort and Franz Sigel, A. A. Turner and barges; schrs Fame, G. H. Warrington, H. M. Scove, Athenian, Mary Hattie.

Down—Props Bertschy, Pacific, Quebec, Superior and consort, Genness and barges; schrs J. G. Martin, D. S. Austin, I. N. Foster, L. C. Woodruff, Ferritt.

Wind west, gentle. Weather clear.

NAUTICAL MISHAPS.

The schr Fanny Gardner lost her jibboom in a recent squall on Lake Erie.

Eli Howard, a sailor on the schr Guiding Star, was drowned at Charlotte, N. Y., Monday.

The schr Helvetia dropped down against the schr H. J. Webb yesterday at the foot of North Franklin street, and tore away the latter's jibboom guy.

On her last passage down the lakes the schr Lucerne was struck by lightning, and had about six feet of the foretopmast carried away. The ball and spindle came down and went halfway through the deck.

The Captain of the schr Reciprocity reports that sparks from smoke-stack of Whitcomb's manufactory set fire to his foresail yesterday, and burned $15 worth of it. The vessel was lying in Magazine Slip at the time.

Detroit *News*: "What has become of that plan for enforcing a revival of business that the *Free Press* told us about, and alleged was being considered by vessel men. Eight prominent vessel owners assert that they know nothing of it, and say they only wish they did."

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Local grain freights were a little more active yesterday, the engagements being principally by steam. Sail rates were weak, at 2¼c for corn, and 2⅜@2½c for wheat to Buffalo. Lake and rail rates were 12c for corn to New England, and 11c asked for corn to New York. Lake and canal rates on corn, 9c. Lower lake rates were 9c for corn to Montreal by steam, and 5½c do to Kingston by sail. Charters were reported for 120,000 bu wheat and 164,000 bu corn. To Buffalo—Schr Moore, wheat at 2⅜c (in bulkhead); prop Jay Gould, wheat, and prop Colorado, wheat and corn, through. To Erie—Schr Helvetia, wheat, through. To Goderich—Schr Mosher, corn, through. To Kingston—Schr Knight Templar, corn, at 5½c. To Montreal—Prop Argyle, corn, at 9c. To Ogdensburg—Prop Nashua, corn, through. In the afternoon the schr Grace Murray was taken for corn to Goderich, on through rate; and the schr Annie Vought for corn to Buffalo, at 2¼c,—a decline of ⅛c from former rates.

The schr Penfield was chartered yesterday to fetch wood from Traverse Bay to Chicago at $1.67½ per cord.

A CAPTAIN'S COMPLAINT.

The following communication was received yesterday:

BUFFALO, May 8.—There is a universal complaint among masters of sailing vessels that the Board of Trade Weighmaster, at Chicago, does not give vessels and steam-barges the attention due them: in fact, completely ignoring them, and devoting his entire time to the powerful propeller lines, allowing such houses as the Northwestern, Central "B," Armour, Dole & Co.'s "A" to send cargo after cargo away without a check being put upon them, the tallying being done by mates, or the host of [illegible], so-called, Independent Weighmen, whom vessel-masters are often forced to employ. I can see but one remedy for us: That is, to demand a weighman of John Wade, and if he neglects to furnish one, prefer charges against him before the Weighing Committee of the Chicago Board of Trade, thus taking the initial steps for his expulsion from office, with a view toward getting some one appointed who will attend to our interests. Respectfully, A CAPTAIN.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 9.—Grain Freights—Dull and weak, 2¾c being a fair quotation for wheat to Buffalo.

Charters—To Buffalo, prop Scotia, oats, corn, and barley; steam barge Egyptian, wheat and oats; and schr Pelican, wheat, all on the basis of 2¾c for wheat.

The bark Nelson is the only grain vessel not fitted out at this port.

ADMIRALTY DECISION.

A decision has been rendered in Detroit in the suit of Hanna & Co. against the steamer Manitoba, which was brought for damages caused by a collision with the prop Comet, and by which the latter was lost in 1875 in Lake Superior. The Court decided both vessels at fault, and a decree was given that the damages be divided. The decision gives the fund in court to the owners of the Comet, Messrs. Hanna & Co.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, May 9.—Arrived—Ed H. Heath, LaSalle, 4,800 bu corn; King Brothers, Kankakee Feeder, 1,300 lbs sundries, 2,200 bu corn; Atlantic, Kankakee Feeder, 6,000 bu corn.

Cleared—G. L. Booth, Peoria, 93,394 ft lumber; Seneca, Peoria, 48,855 ft lumber; Gen. McClelland, Peru, 6,000 ft lumber; Ottawa, 5,000 lath, 4,000 lumber, Marseilles.

BRIDGEPORT, May 9—10 p. m.—Arrived—Frederick, Henry, 6,100 bu corn; Victor, Henry, 4,800 bu corn. Cleared—T. Ryburn, Marseilles, 100 brls salt, 50,000 lath; Joliet, 900 posts; Jack Robinson, Hennepin, 70,220 feet lumber; Merchant, Hennepin, 41,329 feet lumber; Montauk, Lockport, 4,516 bu wheat.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., May 9.—Arrivals—Prop India, Duluth; schr E. P. Beals, Buffalo.

Departures—Prop Gordon Campbell, Chicago; prop Arizona, Saginaw.

The United States revenue cutter Perry was put into commission yesterday for the season, and has gone to Cleveland.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., May 9.—Cleared—Schr Helena.

Passed Down—Prop City of Fremont.

Wind—Northwest.

Weather—Rainy.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

AT CHICAGO.

Schr Myrtle went into Miller Bros.' drydock yesterday for an overhauling.

The stmr Flora, which is to come here for excursion purposes, is being prepared at Milwaukee for the business.

The tug Ferry went under the derrick yesterday to have one of the blades of her wheel cut off to match one that was broken.

The tug Triad was tested yesterday and found all right. She has had a new dome placed on her boiler, and a new pilot-house constructed.

In yesterday's TRIBUNE it was erroneously stated that the fare from Chicago to Ogdensburg was $28. That is the figure for the round trip, and $15 is the fare for the single trip.

The tug New Era arrived late last night with her tow of barges, and is lying east of Rush street.

The new tug Asa Ransom, Capt. Con. Mahoney, made her first tow yesterday. She presents a very fine appearance, and has a pulling power equal to the V. O. T. Association tug Rebel.

ELSEWHERE.

The stmr Prince Arthur is to ply between Hamilton and "The Beach," on Burlington Bay, this season.

The eastern gap at Toronto is not safe even for light vessels when there is any sea on.

The tug Annie Dorr was resold at Buffalo Wednesday, John Carse, of Erie, having failed to pay the money at the first sale.

The steam barge Chauncey Hurlbut, with 474,000 feet of lumber, and consort Northern, with 700,000 feet, left Bay City for Chicago, Wednesday.

The Detroit *Post* says the tug Frank Moffat earned about $1,600 during April. Her average running expenses are over $1,500 a month, but it must be remembered she was not in commission during the whole of last month.

During the month of April 234 vessels arrived at Buffalo, having a capacity of 144,240 tons, giving employment to 2,654 men. In the same period of time, 315 vessels cleared from that port, with a tonnage of 191,381, and carrying 3,640 men.

The new prop Delaware, on the stocks at Quayle & Sons' yards, Cleveland, will probably be ready to launch on the 20th inst. The Conestoga is rapidly nearing completion, at the same place. Both are for the Anchor Line, and intended for freight traffic only.

The Local Inspector at Cleveland has been allowing Pat Smith's tugs to run with unlicensed pilots and engineers. Complaint was made in the case of the tug Amadeus Tuesday, and she was laid up pending the issuing of papers to an engineer.

Capt. Hall, of Detroit, makes the age of the old schr St. Lawrence 36 years. He says she was built at Clayton, N. Y., and came out in 1842, not 1848. She was rebuilt in 1853, and was 135 tons, old style. Consequently she was 36 years old, and, with two exceptions, the oldest on the lakes.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following are the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the past twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS.

Schr Charles Foster, Erie, coal, Adams street.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Carrier, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber, Arnold Slip.
Schr E. P. Royce, Manistee, wood, Burlington Slip.
Prop Philadelphia, Buffalo, sundries, Lasalle street.
Schr F. C. Leighton, Buffalo, coal, Ogden's Slip.
Schr G. Ellen, Manistee, stone, Wabash avenue.
Schr E. A. Nicholson, Muskegon, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Prop Colin Campbell, lumber, Market.
Schr Lake Forest, Caseville, lumber, Market.
Schr L. Van Valkenburg, Cleveland, coal, Lake street.
Schr Ketchum, Benton Harbor, posts, Market street.
Schr Mercury, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Asa Childs, Fairport, lumber, Market.
Prop Nashua, Cleveland, sundries, La Salle street.
Schr C. D. Norris, Muskegon, wood, North Branch.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, posts, Arnold Slip.
Schr Lewis Day, Manistee, posts, Light House.
Schr J. Catchpole, Muskegon, wood, Chicago avenue.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, sundries, La Salle street.
Schr S. J. Luff, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Maggie Dall, Manitowoc, wood, Market.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, lumber, Eighteenth street.
Schr F. W. Gifford, Erie, coal, Van Buren street.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Muskegon, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Schr Ottawa, Alpena, lumber, Market.
Schr Day Spring, Manistee, ties, Fourteenth street.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, ore, S. S. blast furnace.
Schr Potomac, Manistee, wood, Burlington Slip.
Prop Trader, Pentwater, lumber, Market.
Schr Kewaunee, Manistee, wood, Market.
Schr Driver, Manistee, wood, R. I. R. R.
Schr Kate Gillett, Muskegon, wood, Burlington Slip.
Schr J. J. Case, Buffalo, coal, S. S. gas house.
Schr R. Mott, Manistee, lumber, Evans' Slip.
Schr A. J. Mowry, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Radical, Pine Lake, posts, Market.
Schr E. T. Judd, Saginaw, salt, Twenty-second street.
Stmr Sheboygan, Muskegon, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries, Rush street.
Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries, Rush street.
Prop Skylark, St. Joseph, sundries, Rush street.
Schr Clara Parker, Cleveland, coal, North Branch.
Schr R. H. Becker, Edison Bay, posts, Market.
Schr Chester B. Jones, Bay City, lumber, Market.
Schr L. J. Conway, Manitowoc, ice, Division street.
Schr Otter, Pere Marquette, lumber, Market.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse, sundries, Fourteenth street.
Schr David Stewart, Erie, coal, no orders.
Schr Jersey, Muskegon, lumber, east of Rush.
Schr Adventure, Grindstone City, stone, east of Rush.
Schr Alert, Peshtigo, lumber, east of Rush.
Schr Mantinee, Peshtigo, lumber, east of Rush.
Prop Clematis, Peshtigo, towing, east of Rush.
Schr Transit, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr City of Toledo, Duncan City, lumber, Market.
Prop J. L. Hurd, Duluth, sundries, Washington street.
Schr Unadilla, Buffalo, coal, Madison street.
Schr Coral, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr R. Howlett, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr America, Manistee, lumber, upper railroad bridge.
Stmr Metropolis, South Haven, sundries, Rush street.
Prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing, east of Rush.
Barge Atlanto, Grand Haven, lumber, east of Rush.
Barge City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, lumber, east of Rush.
Barge Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, lumber, east of Rush.
Barge Transfer, Grand Haven, lumber, east of Rush.
Prop Commodore, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Schr Gertrude, North Bay, posts, east of Rush.
Schr Topsy, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Tug Two Brothers, Michigan City, fish, Clark street.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Schr J. B. Merrill, Milwaukee, light.
Schr. S. Bates, Muskegon, light.
Schr Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, light.
Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr Vermont, Muskegon, light.
Schr Corisande, Collingwood, grain.
Prop Nashua, Cleveland, sundries.
Prop Ira H. Owen, Escanaba, light.
Schr Contest, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Emma J. McVea, Grand Haven, light.
Schr J. Moeller, Muskegon, light.
Schr Knight Templar, Muskegon, grain.
Schr Wolverine, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Banner, Muskegon, light.
Schr Helvetia, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Peoria, Manistee, light.
Schr J. W. Doane, Buffalo, grain.
Prop Scotia, Buffalo, grain and sundries.
Schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, light.
Schr C. North, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Lumberman, White Lake, light.
Schr Amoskeag, Manistee, light.
Schr J. M. Forrest, Ludwig's Pier, light.
Schr Advance, Ludington, light.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Muskegon, light.
Prop Oneida, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Lothair, Collingwood, grain.
Schr Reciprocity, Green Bay, light.
Schr R. Howlett, Grand Haven, light.
Schr L. A. Simpson, White Lake, light.
Schr Mary E. Cook, Hamlin, light.
Schr Annie O. Hanson, Manistee, light.

Jean Valjean Again.

A late case in New York reminds one of Jean Valjean, the convict hero of "Les Miserables." John Hogan was sentenced to five years in Sing Sing in 1872. He served out half his time, and found opportunity to escape. He crossed the Hudson on the ice, and went honestly to work in New Jersey. Finally, when he thought he had outlived the memory of his crime, he returned to New York and procured employment as a driver for an ice company. A year or two ago he married a good, respectable girl and behaved himself well in all the relations of life. But there was a standing reward of $50 for the arrest of the escaped convict. An ex-convict, who knew him at Sing Sing, recognized him, delivered him over to the officers and got the money. So the worse man was rewarded for treachery, while the better one was dragged away from his young wife and back to prison. The parting scene with the young wife was such as the police seldom witness. But she promised to be true and live worthy of the honest man he had been to her.

A Wholesale Baptism.

Richmond (Va.) State.

On Sunday morning the roads and lanes leading across Chimborazo Park were filled with persons, white and black, male and female, from the gray-haired sire to the infant in arms, all hurrying in the direction of Gillie's Creek to witness the great baptizing. By 10 o'clock a. m. at least 4,000 persons had assembled on the York River Railroad and the surrounding hills, and the long line of new converts, male and female, in twos, arrived on the ground and stood on either side of the stream,—the males on one side and the females on the other. The females were dressed in white, with white turbans around their heads, and the men, with white shirts, and white handkerchiefs around their heads, awaited patiently under the burning sun the arrival of their turn. After the singing of a hymn and a short prayer, the Rev. Scott Gwathmey, accompanied by one of his deacons, stepped down into the water and the baptizing was begun. The females were served first, and they were quickly disposed of to make room for others in waiting. The men outnumbered the women. By 12:30 the ceremony was over, and 233 persons had been immersed by one man. The converts for the most part were very quiet and undemonstrative, but occasionally some manifestations of religious fervor would break out. One old woman, at least 70 years of age, walking on crutches, hobbled to the pool and was among those baptized. She was taken in the arms of a stalwart deacon and borne out to the dressing-room.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Talking Over Text-Books—The Salary Question—New School Buildings.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, President Sullivan in the chair. There were present Inspectors Hoyne, English, Arnold, Hotz, Jacobs, Prussing, Wells, Dennis, Vocke, Keith, Kohn.

The monthly report of the School Agent showed cash on hand at date of last report, $4,595.16; receipts from State and other sources, $57,091.52; total, $61,686.68; expenditures, including teachers' salaries, $49,251.10; balance on hand May 1, $12,435.58.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Inspector Hotz, of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, reported that R. Griffith, to whom had been awarded the contract for roofing on the new school on the Franklin lot, and Irish and Eddy, to whom the painting had been let, had withdrawn their bids. He suggested that the two bids be awarded to the two next lowest bidders, W. Wheeler and J. B. Sullivan & Co. The report was adopted.

The same Inspector reported that a new school had been opened on Huron street in Temperance Hall, and suggested that it be known as the Huron Street School. The report was adopted.

Off motion of the same Inspector, it was decided that when the Board adjourned it should do so to meet next Thursday evening to hear the report of his Committee on the award of contracts for the Throop Street School.

Inspector Kohn, of the Committee on Finance and Auditing, reported that his Committee had examined the securities in the hands of the School Agent, and had found that they corresponded with the showing presented in the books of the Board, and that everything was in correct shape. The report was adopted.

Inspector Wells, as Chairman of the Committee on

TEXT BOOKS,

in accordance with a resolution passed some time ago instructing the Committee to inquire whether books had been sold to pupils at 35 per cent below the former retail prices, reported that books had not been sold to pupils at those reduced rates. The publishers were willing to furnish them to the Principals at those rates, but the Principals had neglected to attend to the matter, and the books passed through the hands of the retailers, and when they reached the pupils the latter had to pay full rates.

Inspector English thought the Board could now insist that the middlemen should furnish the books to pupils at 35 per cent off. He hopes the books would be placed on exhibition in the school-rooms in prominent placed to that the pupils might see just what they ought to pay for them.

Inspector Wells said the matter of advertising for bids had been referred to his Committee, and they had sent out circulars to the various publishing houses, asking them to furnish their lowest rates. Several had replied, but the bids had not been opened, as they were waiting for others to come in. The Committee therefore asked, and was granted, further time.

Inspector English had something to say in connection with this matter of text-books. The Committee's action had done some good towards reducing prices, and he hoped they would go on in that line. The prices of books had been outrageously high. To help the Committee on in its course he offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee report specifically their recommendations as to the price and quality of all books presented for adoption.

Inspector Wells hoped the Inspector would withdraw the resolution, at least until after the bids were opened.

Inspector English saw no reason for doing that. There was a probability that prices could be reduced to even less than 35 per cent below previous cost.

Inspector Wells was heartily in favor of doing anything and everything that would help to reduce the cost of books to the pupils, but he did not regard it necessary to adopt this resolution, which would involve an untold amount of labor on the Committee.

Inspector English insisted on his resolution.

Inspector Vocke commented on the immense amount of labor which the adoption of the resolution would involve on the Committee. It would also plunge the board in a wrangle, compared with which the bickerings of the last few weeks were as nothing. If the resolution was adopted, he must resign his place on the Committee.

Inspector English said the gentleman had shown himself so well posted in the text-book business that it would be too bad to have him resign. But if the Committee could not do the work, how could the Board, with its large membership, enter into a careful discussion of the subject? If the gentleman was afraid of the work, he would modify the resolution so as to make it apply only to the primary and grammar schools.

Inspector Arnold agreed, in the main, with Inspector Vocke. It would be an exhaustive job to examine and report specifically upon the price and quality of each book. It would be much better to wait until all the bids were in, and then act upon the report of the Committee.

Inspector English remarked that a few months ago there appeared to be some doubt as to whether there could be any reduction at all. The Committee was at last forced into fighting the monopoly, and now its Chairman appeared and acknowledged that books could be obtained for 35 per cent less, all of which was the result of the agitation. As far as he was concerned, he could see no reason why the Committee should hesitate to do the work which his resolution called for.

Inspector Keith, who was tired of the talk, moved to lay the resolution, and, in so doing, the whole subject, on the table. The motion prevailed.

Inspector Wells nominated, by general consent, Harper Bros.' lists, and moved that competition in the matter of supplying text-books be open to all. The motion prevailed.

The same Inspector moved that the Committee on Text-Books receive bids up to 12 o'clock, noon, of the 23d inst. This also prevailed.

DRAWING.

Inspector Prussing, of the Committee on Drawing, presented a request for permission to draw on the Burr Fund for the purpose of paying the expenses incident to an exhibition of the pupils' drawing.

The request drew forth a protest from Inspector English, who commented on the invidious approaches by which drawing was becoming a compulsory study, to all intents and purposes, and pupils were required to stand an examination on the subject.

Inspector Prussing explained the innocent nature of his request, contending that the pupils were exhibiting some very creditable specimens of drawing which should be properly framed, mounted, and displayed, the expense of which, he thought, could legitimately be paid out of the Burr Fund. The Board thought so, too, by a vote of 11 to 1, Inspector English being the lone member.

The Board then, on motion of Inspector Keith, resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole for the further consideration of

THE SALARY QUESTION.

The Committee had the question under consideration nearly an hour, but made no material changes on the salaries of last year, the old schedule being substantially adopted. The Committee thereupon arose, reported action, and asked that that action be concurred in.

Inspector English moved, as an amendment, that the salaries be equalized by adding $100 a year to the primary-school principals in schools of twelve rooms each, and $50 to each primary-school teacher of three years' experience. He followed in a speech in which he declared that the present schedule fairly bristled with inequalities, and oughtn't to be adopted.

Inspector Hoyne moved to lay the amendment on the table. Carried.

The question then came on the adoption of the report, the motion to adopt prevailing by a vote of yeas 8, nays 4, as follows:

Yeas—Hoyne, Kuhn, Hotz, Prussing, Wells, Dennis, Vocke, Sullivan—8.

Nays—English, Arnold, Jacobs, Keith—4.

Supt. Doty submitted his report, which showed the entire enrollment of pupils in the public schools for April, 1878, to have been in High Schools, 1,306; North Division, 9,849; South Division, 10,121; West Division, 22,988; total for the city, 44,264.

The Board then adjourned for one week.

"Coaching."

The fancy coaching party which drove from New York to Philadelphia (ninety miles) on Saturday, and back again on Monday, numbered twelve, each of whom furnished a team of four horses. These were stationed along the road at suitable distances, and at each relay the driver was changed, each gentleman driving his own team. Col. Delancy Kane, the chief coaching lunatic of this unfortunate country, furnished the coach, a yellow English-built one, called the "Tally Ho." The whole squad wore a uniform, exceedingly grotesque in appearancer, but of course quite the correct thing, without which coaching would be impossible. It consists of a green cutaway coat, with gold buttons; a waistcoat of yellow plush with green bars; and a white "plug" hat; the style of pantaloons, being immaterial in coaching, was varied according to the architectural taste and culture of the wearers. On the whole, coaching is the most elaborate fooling which idle men have yet devised.

A Proposition.

Virginia (Nev.) Times.

Last week two residents of Bull Run Basin disagreed. W. ejected J. from his cabin. The latter then returned to his own apartments. Next morning, taking his double-barreled shot-gun, he proceeded to the whereabouts of W. and told him to heel himself, for he must make an apology or fight. W. replied that he did not know how to apologize, and he had no gun. "However, you just step off ten steps and take a shot at me, then I'll take a turn at you with the other barrel." J. walked away.

THE COURTS.

Record of New Suits, Judgments, Bankruptcies, Etc.

The case of S. S. Kimball vs. The County Commissioners came up yesterday morning again before Judge Farwell.

County-Attorney Wallace announced himself as ready to go on with the argument.

Mr. Rountree rose and said he had been employed to represent the interest of McNeil & Son, and he wanted more time to get ready.

Mr. Matthews was not in favor of another postponement unless it was stipulated that the county authorities would not do anything prejudicial to his interests.

Judge Wallace said he had some affidavits he wanted to present.

Mr. Matthews wanted to see them before the argument, so as to have time to reply if necessary.

Considerable discussion followed on various subjects, but no arguments were begun, and, after more talk, all parties agreed, on the suggestion of Judge Farwell, to postpone the matter until Monday. All affidavits are to be filed before that time, so as to give the opposite sides time to examine them, and the County Commissioners in the meantime are not to do anything with respect to Walker's claim.

DIVORCES.

Mrs. Carr filed a bill against her husband, Calvin Addison Carr, charging that he has during the past two years been guilty of habitual drunkenness, squandering all his earnings on himself, and refusing to support her. On which account she asks for a divorce.

Elizabeth W. Sattler also finds the same fault with her husband, John D. Sattler, whom she also charges with having abused and beaten her until she was obliged to leave him. And she wants the same relief.

Emma Speth also wants a divorce from Morris Speth on the ground of desertion.

Elizabeth Wall thinks she, too, is entitled to be relieved of her duties to William Wall, because of his cruelty and drunkenness.

HADLEY BROS.

The creditors of Raymond & Gillingham (Hadley Bros.) held a meeting yesterday morning to elect an Assignee for and to listen to an offer of compromise from the bankrupts.

The latter held to their former offer of 40 per cent. A vote was taken, and the creditors decided not to accept the offer.

The Provisional Assignee, R. E. Jenkins, stated that he had been keeping the book-store open, and had money enough on hand now to pay 25 per cent. He thought he could pay 50 per cent in a month, and 10 per cent more ultimately.

This was good news to the creditors, and they unanimously elected Mr. Jenkins Assignee.

The bids for the stock were then opened, but none of them were accepted. Only three bids were received for the whole stock, but they were all on such terms—part cash, part time, or else for portions only of the stock—that it would not be decided at once which was the highest. The rate was about 50 cents on the dollar.

ITEMS.

To-day is the last day of service to the May term of the Circuit Court. Now new calendars until September.

Judge Drummond was in his room a short time yesterday, and will be in again to-morrow.

Judge McAllister is sick, and will not be in court until Monday.

An Assignee will be chosen for Henry C. Vilas at 10 a. m. to-day.

The habeas corpus case of R. Alice Schoonover, arrested for assault with intent to kill an officer, came up before Judge Rogers yesterday afternoon a little before 5 o'clock. One witness, Mr. Matteson, was examined, and the hearing of the further testimony was postponed to 9:30 this morning.

The Appellate Court yesterday rendered decisions in the following cases: Miller vs. Excelsior Stone Company, reversed and remanded; Matteson vs. People ex rel. Huck, writ of error dismissed; Harris vs. Aird, affirmed; Courtney vs. Hogan, affirmed; Fuller vs. City, affirmed.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Andrews Soher, of the City of New York, filed a bill yesterday against Tracy D. Hull, executor of the will of Isabella J. Hull, Kate I. Hull, D. D. Hull, Harry D. Hull, Geraldine Hull, B. M. Austin, and W. A. Tomlinson, Assignee, to foreclose a trust-deed for $45,000 on all that part of Lot 1, Block 57, in the Original Town of Chicago, bounded as follows: Beginning at the N. E. corner of the lot, being the S. W. corner of Dearborn and Washington streets; thence running west on the south line of Washington street forty feet two inches; thence south, parallel with the west line of Dearborn street, ninety feet to a ten-foot alley; thence east forty feet two inches to the west line of Dearborn street; thence north ninety feet, along the west line of Dearborn street, to the place of beginning.

Herman Vogler and Francie Geudtner filed a bill against Mathias M. Secor and M. V. Cohn to restrain them from infringing a patent for an improvement in trunks granted Oct. 6, 1874, to Vogler, and reissued Jan. 11, 1876.

Adelbert B. Crofoot, Edward T. Stelle, and Andrew A. Cass filed a bill against W. F. Breed, William A. Dole, and M. H. Whittredge to prevent them from infringing a patent for certain improvements in Balmoral or laced boots, granted May 9, 1871, to Lyman R. Stockbridge.

Everett B. Preston filed a bill against John H. Johnson to restrain him from using a patent for an improvement in nozzles for hose, originally issued Dec. 7, 1875, to Ives W. McGaffey.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Eliza Heyman commenced a suit in trespass yesterday against Charles A. Street, Wayne B. Chatfield, Joseph Pfvishing, and Louis Bartels, claiming $5,000 damages.

William and Catherine Kurzman filed a petition asking to be allowed to adopt a 4-year old girl named Elizabeth Peckler.

John S. Newbold began a suit for $10,000 against Mahlon D. Ogden.

The Bass Foundry and Machine Works announced a suit for $15,000 against the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad Company.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Michael Berry was found guilty of larceny and given five months in the House of Correction.

Thomas Grady was tried for burglary, and the jury was out.

James Gallagher was on trial for larceny.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—No court until Monday.

THE APPELLATE COURT—Call begins at No. 57, Gault vs. Babbitt, and goes as far as possible. No case on trial.

JUDGE GARY—187, 188, and 192 to 209, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—124 to 138, 141, and 143 to 146, inclusive. No. 83, Hanson vs. City, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—71, 72, 76 to 84, inclusive. No. 64, Kragel vs. Brown, on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—7, 14, and 78 to 94, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—No court until Monday.

JUDGE FARWELL—541, Phelps vs. Luce.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—1,449, Garr, Scott & Co. vs. Mack.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Amos J. Snell vs. Nils P. Loberg, $1,950.—Philip Best Brewing Company vs. Lina Emmel, $82.50.

JUDGE GARY—J. V. Farwell & Co. vs. P. C. Kelly, $1,155.05.—Marcus S. Rosenbacher et al., vs. Bernhard Benedict, $1,920.10.—Elizabeth Boyer vs. John Donohue, $352.32.—L. S. Swezey, Trustee, vs. W. A. Early, $300.—International Bank vs. Elliott Anthony, $1,538.64.—V. A. Turpin, Receiver, vs. John and Jeremiah Twohey, $4,760.40.—Same vs. Jeremiah Twohey, $2,890.60.—J. B. Waller vs. P. L. O'Hara and John Doheney, $472.26.—James Marxs vs. Charles Bigelow, $168.—Edward Eichoff vs. John B. Brown, $467.—William James, guardian, vs. Atlantic Mutual Life-Insurance Company, $566.67. —Jacob Izevor vs. Philip and Christian Kussel and John C. Klyn; verdict $1,150, and motion for new trial. —E. C. Bacon vs. Samuel S. and Daniel B. Gardner; verdict, $330.18.

JUDGE JAMESON—James Ennis vs. City of Chicago; verdict $1,200, and motion for new trial by city.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—James Tully et al. vs. Thomas McDonnell and Patrick McDonnell, $142.40.

JUDGE ROGERS—Thomas Reilly, use Maurice Murphy, vs. Joseph Dinet; verdict $273.10, and motion for new trial.

DIPLOMACY.

Anglo-Russian Operations on American Soil.

Washington Correspondence Philadelphia Times.

It does not require intimate personal knowledge of what are termed diplomatic circles to see the encroachments of England in this country and her supremacy in all matters of diplomacy. The simple unostentation of Sir Edward Thornton and all the members of the British Legation in this city may deceive the unthinking into the belief that England is represented, here merely for form's sake, the same as we are represented in London, Paris, and other capitals of Europe. A few facts from within the charmed circle have come to me lately which show that at least in one direction the members of the English Legation in the United States do something more than give dinners, go to parties, and draw their salaries.

About a year ago there came to our waters, with scarcely a note of warning, three fully-equipped and pretentious Russian men-of-war, bearing the Emperor's own son and successor, the Grand Duke Alexis, and the young Grand Duke Constantine. This fleet, commanded by Admiral Boutakoff, came to Norfolk; and there was, in addition, another Russian war-ship, the Krayser, in Philadelphia. The known intention of the fleet was to remain many months in American waters to study the country, to profit by the great War of the Rebellion, to get new ideas of ships, machinery, guns, projectiles, etc. The advantage to the United States, outside of the opportunity to cultivate so strong a power as Russia, was immense. The expenditures of a fleet of four ships of war, fully manned and equipped, are enormous. Besides the subsistence stores, for repairs and purchases of engines, boats, ropes, canvas, and the thousand things used in ships in commission, the expenditures are very great.

In addition to the fleet of four ships, there was a Board of Russian naval officers not attached to the fleet stationed in New York, whose purpose was to order the construction of one or two ships, several engines, and much machinery. To show the advantages in a commercial point of view of a fleet in our waters, it is only necessary to state that the Krayser, the smallest ship in the fleet, spent in the City of Philadelphia, during the four months she was there, in repairs and supplies, nearly $100,000. There was a grand ball given on board the flag-ship (which was commanded by Alexis) soon after the fleet arrived off Norfolk, but scarcely had the music died away before the British Legation began to intrigue to have the fleet ordered away. It seemed that England looked with jealous eyes on the presence of the Russian fleet in American waters. It is possible that Russia may have had some ulterior object in connection with the Eastern complications in sending her fleet here, but certainly England was incensed.

SPYING THE RUSSIANS.

There is attached to the British Legation in Washington a naval officer named Gore Jones. There is nothing so very strange in this, because England has a naval attache at each of its Legations, as I understand. This officer held the rank of Captain, and is modest and quiet enough, so far as the general public knows. The fleet stayed only a short time at Norfolk, and then steamed into New York Harbor. Hardly had the ships let go their anchors when Gore Jones began his scheming. He set his spies at work by the dozens. Not a movement was made by the Russians that he was not informed of at once. His corps of spies not proving sufficient, he hired Aimee's troupe of dancers and singers to snare the Russian officers and get their secrets. Many a revel did they have. The Russians are fond of champagne, and still more fond of handsome-legged ballet-dancers. The girls played their part well, and, no doubt, learned all they could learn under the circumstances,—how long the fleet was likely to stay, its object, the doings of the officers, etc. Jones was not idle himself. He was frequently on board the Russian ships, and gave entertainments ashore. He was both adroit and sleepless. He prevented, by some means, the Russians from building ships, and always managed to place some obstacle in the way of their accomplishing what they desired.

In the meantime Sir Edward Thornton, the English Minister, was not idle here. He frequently saw Mr. Evarts, and always thought it was strange that Russia at such a time should send a fleet of ships to American waters with two Grand Dukes aboard. Jones also saw Evarts frequently; and without being able to point out just what influences were used, I am able to say that even Mr. Evarts came to look upon the presence of the Russian fleet with anxious annoyance. Constant badgering on the part of Thornton and Jones did not help matters, and in a very brief period Mr. Evarts began to badger Schishkin, the Russian Minister here. Being thrown frequently together, Evarts would generally say: "By the way, Schishkin, when is the Russian fleet going away?" Then he would change the subject, without giving Schishkin time to answer or to ask a question himself. Sometimes Evarts would seek the Minister and say: "By the way, Schishkin, isn't the Russian fleet going pretty soon? But, never mind; that's not what I want to see you about;" and then away he would go on something else.

It did not take Schishkin long to see the meaning of this. It is presumed he telegraphed his Government, but at any rate within a few weeks the fleet got sailing orders, much to the chagrin of the young Dukes and the entire Russian forces. The Reading Railroad Company had extended an invitation to the young Dukes, to Admiral Boutakoff, and to as many officers as could get away, to visit in a special train the coal mines of the Company, and they were all very anxious to go; but orders to sail were inexorable, and so, after a stay of only five weeks in American waters, the fleet steamed out of New York harbor while Gore Jones' thumb was upon his nose. The Russian fleet would not stay in American waters after such unquestionable indications from the United States Government that it was not wanted. When the fleet arrived in European waters the ships were dismantled and the officers and men were sent to the Danube. Gore Jones, in due course of time, buckled on his shoulders the epaulets of a Rear-Admiral in her Majesty's navy as a reward for his valuable services.

A FALSE HEIR.

Conclusion of a Rather Remarkable Trial at Petrolia, Pa.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 9.—A Tichborne case on a small scale was decided in Butler County, Pa., to-day. Thirty years ago a young girl named Emily Ward left her home near Petrolia, in that county. All traces of her were lost, and it was believed by her parents, brothers, and sisters that she was dead. A few weeks ago a woman appeared at the old homestead, which, in consequence of the oil discoveries, has become valuable, and claimed to be the long-lost Emily. Her claim was at first admitted by the family. In a few days, owing to conflicting stories which the woman told, doubt was thrown upon her identity, and she was dismissed as an impostor. She then brought suit to recover her share of the estate. A large amount of testimony was introduced, showing that the claimant was Margold Hill, daughter of George Hill, of New York, and not Emily Ward. The genuine Emily was traced to Meadville, where she died in 1858. These facts were brought out so distinctly as to completely nonplus the pretender, and were so satisfactory to the jury that they brought in a verdict for defendants. About a dozen of the best lawyers in the State were employed on either side. The estate is valued at $300,000.

THE BALTIMORE INSPECTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 9.—The Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange Corn Committee, accompanied by G. G. Moore, of Moore, Baker & Co., the aggrieved Chicago shippers, and O. L. Parker, Illinois State Grain-Inspector, of Chicago, visited the Northern Central Railway Elevator to-day for the purpose of examining 15,000 bushels of corn which was passed by the Chicago Inspectors as mixed No. 2 and was rated here as "steamer," a grade lower. When information of this discrimination reached the shippers they appealed from the Baltimore inspection, but the investigation resulted in affirming the decision of the local Inspector. Moore and Parker acquiesced in the decision of the Committee, but stated that the corn was not in as good condition as it was when it left Chicago, Mr. Parker claiming that he would rate it, as seen here, as "rejected," but that blowing and further handling would warrant grading it as mixed No. 2. The corn was shipped via lake and rail, and had not been taken from the cars upon arrival here. It is contended that transfer at the lake elevator serves to heat the grain and corn cause an accumulation of dust which deteriorates its value. It is thought here that this investigation will result in higher grades of inspection in the West, in order that the corn may pass the Baltimore inspection.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—The corner-stone of the new St. Louis County Court-House, situated at Clayton, eight miles west of the City Court-House, and two miles from the western boundary of the city, was laid at 12 o'clock to-day. The ceremony was performed by Thomas Roody, Grand Master of the Masons of the State, assisted by Lieut.-Gov. Brackineyer and Mr. Ashbaugh, Grand Master of the State Grange. About 5,000 people were in attendance. The site chosen for the county-seat is one of great natural beauty, being situated in the midst of a natural forest upon a high hill overlooking the charming scenery of the surrounding country. The building is to cost $28,000. The county is now in a very prosperous condition, having $150,000 in bank, and all the roads and bridges in excellent order.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBUS, O., May 9.—In the Senate, the House joint resolution directing the Board of Public Works to take immediate charge of the public works was adopted.

A message was received from the Governor, nominating Joseph F. Wright, of Cincinnati, to be State Superintendent of Insurance for three years from June 3.

In the Senate, the House bill to require Boards of Education to provide sufficient school privileges for all children of a school age was passed.

The Senate bill to abolish the office of State Railway Commissioner was defeated,—yeas, 12; nays, 13.

In the House, the following bills were passed: Senate bill reorganizing the State for judicial purposes; Senate bill making it illegal for employers to pay their operatives in anything but lawful money.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, May 9.—At the annual election of officers of the Elgin Board of Trade, the following gentlemen were chosen: Dr. Joseph Tefft, President; J. R. McLean, Vice-President; R. P. McGlincy, Secretary; C. C. Church, Treasurer. The Treasurer reported a balance on hand of $256.24, and a membership of sixty-six.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—The Commission appointed by the Treasury Department to investigate the charges that goods are undervalued at certain ports met at the Appraiser's stores to-day and heard several witnesses.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., May 9.—H. Hallin, who has been confined in the pest-house with the small-pox for several days, is dead. No fears are entertained relative to the spreading of the disease.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., May 9.—Five hundred thousand wall-eyed pike, recently hatched, were to-day shipped from the hatching-house to Crystal Lake, Ill., and planted in its waters by C. S. Dole, Esq.

CLAIMS AGAINST ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 9.—Nine additional claims were filed with the State Auditor to-day for consideration by the Court of Claims. They all are connected with the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Nathaniel J. Brown files a claim for $500,845.22 for loss on the old contract of 1838. The others are for damages, viz.: Stephen Clary, $1,289.86 for alleged unlawful exacting of tolls; the Mississippi Ice Company, $3,000 for the same; Bonlen, Huse & Co., $2,800, same; Hickey & Bartlett, $3,000, same; Huse, Loomis & Co., damages on account of obstruction (the lock at Henry) $21,175.50; D. W. Floweree & Co., $2,272.55 for obstruction to their steamers on the canal and loss on ice; William R. Hall, administrator of the estate of Henry Myers, loss of corn occasioned by the sinking of a boat owing to canal improvements, $2,660.50; Hickey & Bartlett, damage for the same cause by the sinking of a barge.

THE LOG THIEVES.

LAKE CHARLES, La., May 9.—Yesterday a man formerly Government Log Keeper, claiming to be authorized by the Government, attempted to seize a boom of logs coming down the river in charge of the owners. The agent was asked if he had a writ of seizure. He said no, but insisted on stopping the logs. The man in charge ordered him away and he desisted.

An attorney here from New Orleans says the writ of sequestration has been in New Orleans executed and returned ever since last October. The testimony before the Commissioner on behalf of the prosecution is expected to close to-morrow. The rulings of the Commissioner have been invariably in favor of a thorough investigation. Special-Agent Carter's counsel ably represents his absent client, who suddenly left on Tuesday night.

CROP PROSPECTS.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

DE KALB, Ill., May 9.—Have just commenced to plant corn. Wet and bad weather greatly interfered with work. All the small grain is good.

WHEATON, Ill., May 9.—Very little corn planted yet. Considerable flax has been sown. Oats are doing well.

CLAY CITY, Ill., May 9.—Winter wheat is heading and will be ready to cut in three weeks. The crop in the main will be good.

MARSHALL, Ill., May 9.—But little corn planted. Ground still too wet. Wheat injured by too much rain and rust. Wheat beginning to head. We shall have, however, more than an average crop of both wheat and oats. The corn planted is coming up well.

BELLE PRAIRIE, Ill., May 9.—Winter wheat as a whole, a fair prospect, being headed out. A considerable amount injured by rust, particularly where the land is thin or where the land is not well drained. Peaches, plums, pears, and quinces plenty.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 9.—Small grain never better at this season of the year. Only 10 or 15 per cent of the corn planted. Hessian fly doing some damage. Cannot tell yet what it will amount to. Wheat not headed. Rye has. Farmers busy. Roads bad.

GIFFORD, Ill., May 9.—The late heavy rains have flooded the country. Too wet to plant corn. Winter wheat heading.

VANDALIA, Ill., May 9.—The winter wheat injured some by the wet weather. Only a small portion of the corn planted. The first planting is up well. Harvest will be three weeks earlier than usual.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ATLANTIC, Ia., May 9.—Spring wheat looking finely. Never a better prospect for spring wheat at this time of year in Cass County. Planting corn. Weather fine for crops.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The *World* charges that there is an extravagant waste in connection with the sale of condemned stores at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. It says that many of the articles are condemned on the slightest pretense, that boats are doomed for the most trifling defects, and that saws and tools, masts and rigging, everything connected with a ship are sent to the waste storerooms for ridiculously groundless causes. In furniture, it alleges still greater extravagance, and says richly upholstered silk and satin covered chairs and lounges may now be found decorating the compartments of nearly all our ships-of-war.

THE ELGIN WRANGLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., May 9.—A Committee, upon examining the charges preferred against Marshal Powers by the Mayor, reported at the meeting of the City Council to-night that the charges were not sufficient to warrant Powers' removal. The bond of Marshal Powers was read, but the Mayor declined to put the motion for its approval, and nominated Palmer Clark as temporary Marshal. Ald. Jencks put the motion upon approving the bond, and it was carried. The Mayor arose to enforce his authority, but was checked by a call for an adjournment, and the meeting broke up in considerable disturbance.

SUICIDE.

FORT FAIRFIELD, Me., May 9.—A young woman named Smith, disappointed in marriage, drowned herself and child at Bath, N. B., yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., May 9.—A. L. Barber, a resident of Galena, aged about 30 years, attempted to commit suicide last evening in the presence of his wife, at the residence of her brother-in-law, in this city, by cutting his throat and gashing severely his left wrist. The wounds were inflicted with a large-sized pocket-knife. Barber is a shiftless fellow, and, having failed to provide means of maintenance for his wife, she abandoned him yesterday afternoon, whereat he became enraged, and sought to take his own life. He is still alive, and it is thought he will recover.

NEW YORK WAREHOUSE RATES.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The grain warehousing and floating elevator companies yesterday adopted the following charges per bushel, to go into effect June 1: Storage, including weighing, on all sound grain, for first ten days, ½ cent, and for each succeeding ten days, or part thereof, ¼ of 1 cent; weighing, ¼ cent; elevating, ¼ cent; screening and blowing, ¼ of 1 cent; turning grain, 1-5 of 1 cent; transferring grain in store, including weighing, ¾ of 1 cent, and including screening and blowing, 1 cent a bushel.

DISAPPEARANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., May 9.—Robert E. Smythe, agent of the Walworth Manufacturing Company, who are putting heating apparatus in the new Capitol, has been missing for nearly three weeks. When last heard from he was in Detroit. His accounts are all right. Suspicions are entertained that he has been foully dealt with. He had in his possession about $1,000, with which he was to pay workmen at Pontiac. Friends are very anxious concerning him.

MONOGHAN.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—Timothy Monoghan, a contractor on the Chicago & Alton Railway extension, is in the city to procure laborers to take the places of the strikers. He has sent forward some 200, and will have the work progressing again immediately. He says his men were forced into the strike by outsiders; that they were very threatening in their manner, some drawing pistols, and that he did not shoot the man Gorman, as alleged.

INDICATIONS.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—The Inter-Collegiate State Association held a meeting at the Lindell House this afternoon to take measures looking to the permanency and success of the Association. A committee was appointed to consider and prepare a plan for a permanent organization. The next contest will be held at Iowa City.

DOCTORS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 9.—The State Medical Society adjourned to-day, after electing as officers: President, Nicholas Senn, of Milwaukee; First Vice-President, Dr. Butterfield, of Waupun; Second Vice-President, Dr. Meachem, of Racine; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. Reeves, of Appleton.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 9.—Arrived from below—Schrs Granger, J. H. Mead, Penokee.

Cleared for below—Steam barges Barnum and Kershaw.

Charters—To Buffalo, schr Brightie, 37,000 bu wheat, through rate.

The Archbishop to Kearney.

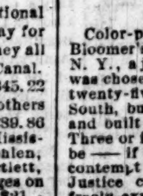
Kearney, the San Francisco labor agitator, went with a deputation of his followers to visit the Roman Catholic Archbishop of that city the other day. After listening to a little harangue, the Archbishop replied as follows:

"Mr. Kearney, I understand that you wish me to mind my own business. Very good; perhaps you know what my business is better than I do. But, Mr. Kearney, there is only one gentleman who is at present authorized to show me how to mind my business, and that is the Pope of Rome. Perhaps, Mr. Kearney, if you will write to him he will transfer that power to you. And now let me tell you a little story, Mr. Kearney. I have lived here a great many years, and I know the temper of the people of California pretty well, and a long time ago, before you had come to America, I went to bed one night leaving everything going on in the city as usual. Well, Mr. Kearney, after a comfortable night's rest, I arose and looked out of the window, and there in the street was a poor fellow hanging by his neck, quite dead, suspended from a lamp-post. He was a poor fellow who did not know how to mind his own business, Mr. Kearney, and that was all. You mind your business well, Mr. Kearney, and I will mind mine. Good morning."

Color-Prejudice.

Color-prejudice isn't all South. In Justice Bloomer's court at Marlborough, Ulster County, N. Y., a jury of eleven white men and one colored was chosen a few days ago; the latter was for twenty-five years a slave in the cotton-fields of the South, but had lived in Marlborough several years and built a home by hard work and economy. Three or four of the white jurymen said "they'd be —— if they'd serve," and were fined $15 for contempt of court for failing to answer when the Justice called the names of the jury, amid the freely-expressed opinions of the crowd, who were death on the "nagur." The colored man finally intimated that he wished to be excused. This being done, the indignant freemen took their seats and the fines for contempt were not collected.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago. Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

ELECTRIC BELTS AND BANDS.

HELP! FOR THE WEAK, NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED!

The afflicted can now be restored to perfect health and bodily energy, without the use of medicine of any kind.

PULVERMACHER'S ELECTRIC BELTS AND BANDS,

For self-application to any part of the body, meet every requirement.

The most learned physicians and scientific men of Europe and this country indorse them.

These noted Curative appliances have now stood the test for upward of thirty years, and are protected by Letters-Patent in all the principal countries of the world. They were decreed the only Award of Merit for Electric Appliances at the great World's Exhibitions—Paris, Philadelphia, and elsewhere—and have been found the most valuable, safe, simple, and efficient known treatment for the cure of disease.

READER, ARE YOU AFFLICTED?

and wish to recover the same degree of health, strength, and energy as experienced in former years? Do any of the following symptoms or class of symptoms meet your diseased condition? Are you suffering from ill-health in any of its many and multifarious forms, consequent upon a lingering, nervous, chronic or functional disease? Do you feel nervous, debilitated, fretful, timid, and lack the power of will and action? Are you subject to loss of memory, have spells of fainting, fullness of blood in the head, feel listless, moping, unfit for business or pleasure, and subject to fits of melancholy? Are your kidneys, stomach, or blood, in a disordered condition? Do you suffer from rheumatism, neuralgia or aches and pains? Have you been indiscreet in early years and find yourself harassed with a multitude of gloomy symptoms? Are you timid, nervous, and forgetful, and your mind continually dwelling on the subject? Have you lost confidence in yourself and energy for business pursuits? Are you subject to any of the following symptoms: Restless nights, broken sleep, nightmare, dreams, palpitation of the heart, bashfulness, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, dizziness in the head, dimness of sight, pimples and blotches on the face and back, and other despondent symptoms? Thousands of young men, the middle-aged, and even the old, suffer from nervous and physical debility. Thousands of females, too, are broken down in health and spirits from disorders peculiar to their sex, and who, from false modesty or neglect prolong their sufferings. Why, then, further neglect a subject so productive of health and happiness when there is at hand a means of restoration?

PULVERMACHER'S ELECTRIC BELTS AND BANDS

cure these various diseased conditions, after all other means fail, and we offer the most convincing testimony direct from the afflicted themselves, who have been restored to

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY,

after drugging in vain for months and years. Send now for DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET and THE ELECTRIC QUARTERLY, a large Illustrated Journal, containing full particulars and INFORMATION WORTH THOUSANDS. Copies mailed free. Call on or address,

PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., Cor. 8th & Vine Sts., CINCINNATI, O. Or 212 Broadway, NEW YORK.

BRANCH OFFICE: 218 STATE ST., CHICAGO.

Avoid bogus appliances claiming electric qualities. Our Pamphlet explains how to distinguish the genuine from the spurious.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. LAST PERFORMANCES OF EMERSON'S MINSTRELS AND THE WONDERFUL BIG 4! THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY NIGHTS, AND SATURDAY MATINEE. Monday, May 13, the Great HARRIGAN AND HART COMBINATION.

HERSHEY HALL. TO-NIGHT! JEANIE WATSON AND JAS. F. HARDY. Songs of our Native Land. TICKETS, 50 CENTS. "Queen of Scottish Song" To-night.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. To-night, Extra Sensation. New Bill! New Bill!! New Bill!!! Last Nights; Last Nights of The JOSH HART COMBINATION. The Popular and Exciting Drama, ITALIAN PADRONE, and a Grand Olio of Fun. Carroll Family—Barlow Brothers, Sam Devere, Larry Tooley, and others. Also CHICAGO FIRE. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. Monday, Mitchell's Specialty and Ballet Troupe.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE. This Evening—Grand Matinee Saturday—J. Z. LITTLE in his great sensation. ROVING JACK! With a powerful cast of characters. Prof. S. RHINEHART and His Wonderful Troupe of Dogs. KELLY and NEARY, Irish Comedians. Miss GEORGIE KAINE, Serio-Comic Vocalist. THE LANES, Premiere Gymnasts. C. K. MORTIMER as SATANUS.

COLISEUM NOVELTY THEATRE. This Afternoon and Evening—Tremendous Success! Palpable Hit! SERVITUDE AND FREEDOM. Grand Olio. Continental 4, Florence Irwin, Ben Dodge, and a host of others. Matinee prices, 25 and 50c; evening prices, 25, 35, and 50c.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. BOUCICAULT'S SENSATIONAL LIFE-STORY, AFTER DARK! Depicting high and low life in the great city. Presented with a powerful cast of characters. New and characteristic scenery. Every night this week. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

MILLINERY.

ST. CLOUD, TIVOLI, ESTEY, DERBY, COLLEGE, MODJESKA, AND MANY OTHER CHOICE STYLES Children's School Hats. 135 STATE-ST., 3 Doors South of Madison. WEBSTER'S.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION. Notice is hereby given that Frank A. Piatt has withdrawn from the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Swan, Clark & Co. The copartnership will continue under the above name, with the undersigned as copartners. BAXTER C. SWAN, HENRY A. CLARK, EMERY A. CLARK, GEO. F. KING, GEORGE P. WOODS. CHICAGO, April 12, 1878.

CHIROPODIST.

CORNS STEPHENS, THE CHIROPODIST, 124 Dearborn-st., gives instant relief. Stephens' All-Right Salve for burns, boils, corns, cuts, bruises, &c.; druggists have it; 25c per box.

THE NEW IDEA. See advertisement on 5th page.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

George Driver was hanged in March, 1873. This information is given to decide a bet.

The championship contest of rackets took place a week ago between Messrs. Mangan and F. Uahmke. The latter came out ahead, winning two games to his antagonist's one.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning Patrick Moran, while in an intoxicated condition, fell into the river at Kinzie street bridge, but was rescued by the timely arrival of Officers Murphy and Libby.

Early yesterday morning William Costello, at work upon the new Singer building, fell accidentally a distance of about twenty feet, and was badly injured internally. He resides on the corner of Jackson and Clinton streets.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was, at 8 a. m., 54 degrees; 10 a. m., 58; 12 m., 60; 3 p. m., 59; 8 p. m., 56. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.98; 8 p. m., 30.02.

There was the regular quarterly meeting of the St. Andrews Society yesterday evening at the Sherman House. Reports were received showing that there was $193 profit on the annual ball of the Society, and $917.15 profit on the annual banquet.

At 8:30 yesterday morning a horse and buggy belonging to C. G. Trieglaff, No. 1238 Prairie avenue, ran away, and, upon reaching Twenty-sixth street, ran down a widow lady named Mary Normal, residing at No. 226 South Park avenue. She was badly injured internally, and had her hip fractured.

Col. Alvin Hulbert, of the Sherman House has had some choice poultry sent to him from Wisconsin. The birds will be presented to the Owl Club this evening. They are on exhibition in the Sherman House Exchange, where they attract considerable attention.

THE TRIBUNE Home Club held its regular monthly meeting in the club-rooms of the Tremont House yesterday afternoon. "Fern Leaf" presiding. From the lively discussion they seem to mean business, and hope very soon to be able to throw open the doors of their Home.

Judge Bangs says that he does not intend to dismiss the indictment against B. F. Allen at present, as he is doubtful of the authority of the Solicitor of the Treasury to order its dismissal. He has written to Attorney-General Devens about it, and says that unless the Attorney-General orders him to dismiss it he will call it up for trial on the 28th of May.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest upon Peter Karge, a 17-year-old boy from Gloster, N. J., who died of his injuries received on the Great Eastern Road; and also upon Frank Kovitskowsky, of No. 31 James avenue, who was accidentally wounded Sunday last by John Preane. The latter was held to the Grand Jury without bail, and Slovey, his companion, was held as a witness.

Among the arrivals at the Grand Pacific yesterday were H. Broderick, Chief Government Marine Engineer and Surveyor, New South Wales, and James Alfred Roberts, a Commissioner of the Colony of Victoria, Australia, to the Paris Exposition. The latter, while here, will call on manufacturers to make arrangements for the exhibition of their wares at the Australian Exposition of 1880.

The officers of the First Regiment, I. S. G., held a meeting last night at the armory on Lake street, and accepted the invitation to co-operate with the Second Regiment in tendering a welcome to Gen. Shields upon his visit to this city. Col. Swayne has accordingly issued an order for the regiment to appear in full-dress uniform to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock, to march with the Second Regiment to the Palmer House, where the serenade and welcome will take place. The usual weekly drill has consequently been postponed for this evening.

Messrs. Zell, Bush, and Swabacker, representing the distillers of Peoria, were in the city yesterday, and held a conference with the Chicago brethren on the situation in Cincinnati, and the injurious results that will happen to the trade if the Government allow the frauds to continue. The Peoria gentlemen strongly indorsed the memorial of the distillers of this city, which was forwarded to Washington Wednesday night. The Committee on their return will recommend the Peoria distillers in a body to telegraph their indorsement of the Chicago memorial.

Gen. Shields, the veteran of the Mexican and the Civil Wars, arrived in this city yesterday, and is stopping at the Palmer. He was visited during the day by numbers of his old friends, and of others who were desirous of making his acquaintance. Saturday evening a serenade will be tendered him, and Monday he will lecture at the Tabernacle. It is expected that there will be a good outpouring, not merely of his own countrymen, but of all who are acquainted with the history of this gallant soldier,—so great a demonstration as not to be without influence at Washington.

A sad accident occurred yesterday morning at the depot of the Fort Wayne Railroad in this city. Mr. Charles Mannegold, of the firm of Mannegold & Son, of Milwaukee, was in the freight-yard making some inquiries regarding the shipment of flour East, when he was run over by a switch engine and instantly killed. Mr. Mannegold was a gentleman of large property in Milwaukee, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce of that city. He came to this city to arrnge some business affairs previous to taking a trip to Europe. His son was immediately notified, and arrived here yesterday afternoon. The remains of the unfortunate gentleman are at No. 554 State street, where they may be viewed by his many friends in town before 5 o'clock this afternoon, when the body will be taken to Milwaukee for interment.

The only thing new in Custom-House matters yesterday was the reinstallment of both Kalstrom and McQueene to their work on the Government buildings, their return to day labor being accomplished through the powerful medium of a short, clear, and decided letter from Assistant-Secretary Hawley, of the Treasury Department, to Supt. Burling. This letter was the one referred to in yesterday's TRIBUNE as having been sent by order of Secretary Sherman just before he went to Cleveland to attend the marriage festivities. With such a letter before him, Supt. Burling had nothing to do but reinstate the men,—which he has all along stated he would do if so ordered by his superiors in office. He insists, however, that the Secretary has been misinformed as to his motives for discharging the men, and believes that when the case comes to be investigated on the statement of facts which he sent the Department some days ago, the Secretary will discover his mistake, see that the men were discharged because there was nothing more for them to do, and that he will be vindicated from the charge which has been made against him to the effect that he bounced the men because they had told too much in the recent investigation.

THE ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY

held its annual meeting last night at the rooms of the Academy of Sciences, the Hon. J. Y. Scammon in the chair, and Prof. Elias Colbert Secretary.

The annual report of the Board of Directors was read by Mr. Scammon. It mentioned the fact that the Society had been for a long time without an observer; that Prof. Colbert had consented to assume the work; recounted the astronomical events of the year; the death of three members, leaving the membership 160; spoke of the eclipse of the sun which will take place July 29, and may be seen in a line in the southeastern direction from Ft. Bridges to a point south of Cheyenne. It seemed desirable to the Directors that the Society should make arrangements for the observation of this eclipse, and therefore the following was passed:

Resolved, That Mr. E. Colbert, Superintendent of the Dearborn Observatory, be authorized to arrange for an expedition to such point as may be deemed best to observe the eclipse of July 29, and employ such assistance as may be necessary.

The report closed with the customary wishes and predictions of the successful future of the Society.

Secretary Colbert submitted his annual report. He commented upon the observations made during the past year, and made various recommendations for the improvement of the observatory. He spoke in highly complimentary terms of the gentlemen who had assisted him in his work.

Dr. Burroughs offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the decease, since the last annual meeting, of Messrs. W. F. Coolbaugh, H. O. Stone, and Daniel O'Hara, all life-members of the Chicago Astronomical Society, calls upon the Secretary to place upon its records an expression of its high regard for those gentlemen personally, and its sense of their general co-operation in the work of this Society.

Upon motion, the Secretary was instructed to send to the families of the deceased copies of the resolution.

An election for three Directors was then gone into, with the following result: Murry Nelson, H. G. Johnson, and P. H. Willard.

Prof. Burnham then made a few interesting remarks concerning his recent successful double-star researches.

The meeting adjourned to the first Monday in June at 7:30 o'clock at the Dearborn Observatory.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Society the Directors met and re-elected the officers of last year, as follows: President, J. Y. Scammon; Vice-President, W. H. Wells; Treasurer, H. C. Ranney; Secretary, E. Colbert.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Board of Management of the Woman's Christian Association met at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning in regular monthly meeting, in their Boarding-Home, Nos. 751 and 753 Wabash avenue.

Miss J. S. Gray, the Treasurer, submitted her report, which showed the receipts to have been $283; expenses, $342. Mrs. Havens made her report upon the Christian work. While the number of meetings had somewhat decreased, the interest in those held had not.

The report of the Employment Bureau showed that 121 persons had been supplied with situations, 73 for general housework: moneys received, $48.25. The present employment-office is located at No. 132 Clark street.

Miss Jennie S. Gray was elected Treasurer.

It was resolved that the present legal Board—to sign contracts, etc.—be retained until the next annual meeting. The following Nominating Committee was selected: Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Groves, and Mrs. Hurlbut.

The following ladies were named as the Finance Committee: Mrs. Hurlbut, Mrs. Farwell, Mrs. Tolman, Mrs. Henderson, and Mrs. Hamill.

Mrs. Dr. S. T. Baker, in charge of the Dispensary, made her report. The Dispensary is now located at No. 132 Clark street. There were 168 visits made. One patient died in the ward department.

The first anniversary of the opening of the Home will be celebrated by a reception of a public character, at which refreshments will be served for a reasonable charge. The reception was fixed for Tuesday afternoon, the 28th inst., between the hours of 3 and 10 o'clock p. m.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE CHILD RECOVERED.

Last evening, about 10:30, Mr. McGann, the father of the lost child left with the Sisters at Vincennes, Ind., and supposed to be in Chicago, left for a point about 200 miles distant from here. The chances are that by 3:30 this morning Mr. McGann will have recovered his child. The place where the child is located is not a million of miles distant from Freeport, Ill., according to all accounts.

Yesterday morning a person entered Police Headquarters, said the article in THE TRIBUNE had been seen, and parties knew all about the child of Mr. McGann. She was with the sister of Mrs. Nickles, and if a consideration was forthcoming, say $25, the information as to the child's whereabouts would be given. As to Mrs. Nickles, she was in the city now. The police were being paid, the man understood, and why should not he be?

Intelligence of this statement was at once conveyed through William Carman, custodian of stolen property, to Mr. McGann, at his lodgings, and he came down to the Central Station.

Superintendent-of-Police Hickey, Deputy-Superintendent Dixon, and Chief-of-Detectives McGarigle held a consultation immediately upon the arrival of Mr. McGann. The result was the putting of Detective Osterman on the case, and the arrest, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, of a woman named Heuson.

Here is her card: "Grand Central Laundry, Lizzie Heuson proprietress, 293 South Clark street. Special notice to customers: Gents' garments neatly repaired and buttons sewed on free of charge. Work warranted, or no pay. Goods not called for in thirty days will be sold to pay charges."

Mr. McGann accompanied Detective Osterman to the laundry. The man on the premises acted very obstreperously. Yet the woman Heuson was brought in. Her statement, and that of the man, induced the visit last evening of Mr. McGann to a point outside of Chicago.

Mr. McGann cannot express his feelings too warmly for the prompt conduct of the Police Department in recovering his child.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—Col. W. T. Gentry, U. S. A.; D. W. Colwell, Columbus; C. A. Manigold, Milwaukee; L. E. Warner, Cincinnati; J. N. McCullough, Pittsburg; Dr. Kempster, Oshkosh; J. A. Roberts, Melbourne; H. Broderick, Sydney, Australia; Judge E. F. Peckham, San Jose, Cal.; the Hon. T. H. Dodge, Massachusetts; C. Martel, Paris, France; L. P. McDuffy, Boston.... *Palmer House*—A. Duncan and C. S. Bucher, St. Louis; W. B. Adams, Boston; W. H. Peabody, S. T. McLaughlin, and R. M. Fraser, Cincinnati; A. S. Pogue, Richmond, D. J. Simpson, Colorado; S. M. Bennett, Omaha; J. Holden, Australia; D. Y. Steward, Glasgow, Scotland; Maj. George and J. C. Sutton, New Zealand; M. E. Denmead, Baltimore.... *Sherman House*—The Hon. E. L. Merritt, Springfield *Register*; Gen. C. H. Tompkins, U. S. A.; H. O. Clark, New York; E. F. Malin, Springfield, O.; M. C. Woofruff, Dubuque; J. S. White, Fort Wayne; E. E. Ayer, Harvard; the Hon. George Scroggs, Champaign *Gazette*.... *Tremont House*—John M. Sellers, St. Louis; J. W. Walcott, Buffalo; T. W. Kirby, Grand Haven; E. C. Adamson, Memphis; S. R. Stinson, Dayton, O.; W. K. Sloan, Wyoming; Russell Sage, Jr., Milwaukee; E. B. Farnum, New York; the Hon. George A. Brown, Geneseo; H. P. Holland, Rockford; F. C. Marsh, Kansas City; Charles B. Peck, Port Huron; the Hon. T. L. Chadburne, Houghton, Mich.

SIMONI.

TRIAL EARLY NEXT MONTH.

Luigi Pietro Simoni, the slayer of McCue, was arraigned yesterday morning in the Criminal Court to plead. He came into the room in his shirt-sleeves, an old, brown velveteen vest covering the upper portion of his body. His hair was rumpled, and came down over his eyes, as usual, and the short stubble which appeared on his face a week ago last Monday had developed into something that looked like a beard. He walked right past his two lawyers, Messrs. Reed and O'Brien, without noticing them in any way whatever, up to the Clerk's desk. His eyes were downcast, and his face wore that stolid, indifferent look which has distinguished him all through his troubles. Mr. Reed was ready with a formal motion to quash "for the purpose of protecting his client, if possible." It was neither argued nor decided, however, Mr. Mills insisting that the first thing in order was for the prisoner to make his plea. Mr. Reed remarked that Simoni could not speak English, and Mr. Mills inquired if there was anybody in court who could act as interpreter. Mr. O'Brien raised a laugh by remarking, sotto voce, that he himself was an Italian, and the Court added fuel to the flame by saying he had always supposed Mr. O'Brien was a Frenchman. One of the Raggio brothers was sent for, to whom the Clerk read the indictment, and who translated it to Simoni. It was slow work, but the interpreter got to the end of it at last, and the question was put to the prisoner, "Guilty or not guilty?" Mr. O'Brien instructed the interpreter to tell Simoni that his counsel advised him to plead "not guilty." Simoni shrugged his shoulders, rolled his eyes, twitched the muscles of his face, and complied with his instructions. That being done, he was led out of court.

The next thing to do was to set the case for trial, and Mr. Mills named next Monday. This brought Mr. Reed to his feet with an explanation that Simoni spoke a very peculiar Italian, that his counsel had not had time to consult sufficiently with him, and that they wanted a continuance, Monday being altogether too soon.

Mr. O'Brien wanted to know if there was any reason why the case should take precedence of the cases of those who were now in jail for murder.

Mr. Mills replied that Mr. O'Brien didn't understand the situation. He was now trying the indictments returned by the last Grand Jury, and this was one of them. He could see no reason for delay, the witnesses all being here so that they could be seen before Monday.

Mr. Reed insisted that the case should be continued till the next term in order to give counsel time to prepare for the defense.

Mr. O'Brien remarked that Simoni's friends were trying to raise money for him. Mr. Reed and himself didn't propose to go into a case of this kind and meet with the prejudice of the community and the press without getting paid for it. Simoni's friends had written to Italy for money, and counsel had sent there for certain documentary evidence which would disprove the charge that Simoni was a fugitive from justice, and had left Italy on account of his crimes.

Mr. Mills thought it a strange argument to adduce for a continuance, that time was needed to secure evidence as to character.

Mr. Reed remarked that the papers had only given one side of the case. There was another side to it, but he didn't propose to show the facts. He hoped the case would be set for the second week in June, which was quite early enough.

Mr. Mills remarked that by Monday Simoni would have had two weeks since the murder to get ready for trial.

The Court said there were several things to be considered. While the prosecution might be ready to commence next week, he could not help knowing that there were enough other cases to occupy the time of the Court in advance of this one. He did not see that the ends of justice would be defeated by a postponement, and he thought he ought to respect the man's condition,—his inability to speak the language and the inability of his counsel to confer with him with readiness. The case was an important one, and every facility ought to be afforded a man whose life was at stake. He was disposed to think the request not unreasonable, and therefore directed that the case be set for the second Monday in June.

CHARGE AND COUNTER-CHARGE.

MRS. SOPHIA C. SMITH

yesterday caused the arrest of a prominent hotel clerk of one of Chicago's prominent hotels, charging him with rape. The clerk heard that such a warrant was out, and went post-haste to Justice Summerfield, furnishing bail in $1,000 until to-day, A. J. Nutting going upon the bond. This done, he procured warrants for the arrest of Mrs. Smith and her husband, A. Ogden Smith, charging them with blackmail. A warrant was also procured by Mrs. Smith for a doctor, a guest at the same prominent hotel, whom she accuses of attempt at rape, but up to a late hour the arrest had not been made.

A TRIBUNE reporter happened to stumble upon this sensation just as Mr. and Mrs. Smith were furnishing bail in the sum of $600 each, S. M. Wyman, manager of Stein's Dollar Store, going upon the bonds. The disconsolate hotel clerk was in an adjoining room, and was being consoled by a few of his friends. While the bonds were being drawn up, Mrs. Smith chatted incessantly on all possible subjects, jumping from one to another with the incoherency of a half-witted person. The Rogues' Gallery was consulted, and she seemed quite offended that the hotel clerk's face did not adorn its pages. When the bonds were signed, the reporter sat down for a short conversation with Mr. A. Ogden Smith, a short chunky man, with a decidedly brusque business air, which he fully carries out in his conversation. At first he fought shy of all questions, and denied the right of the press to interfere in any such cases, and especially before they came to trial. But the gravity of the charges having been recalled to his mind, he quickly resolved to answer the questions. He was a traveling agent for the novelty firm of Bloom & Brown, No. 473 Broadway, and supplied Stein's Dollar Store and other similar places, but he did not want that published. His parents and relatives were very wealty, and he had had a college education, but he did not want that published. His wife had been violently ravished by the hotel-clerk, but that likewise was not to be published.

THE COMPLAINANT.

In the meantime, however, Mr. Smith had carefully ordered his wife to keep her mouth shut. By a clever scheme she was led into another room by Deputy-Supt. Dixon, where the reporter at once rejoined her upon leaving her liege lord. Mrs. Sophia C. Smith, according to her own story, is also of respectable and wealthy parents in Brooklyn. She will be 29 years of age in November, has been married nine years, and has four children. One year ago she joined Plymouth Church in Brooklyn, purely out of the regard she entertained for Mr. Beecher, and the course he took during his trial, in not "giving the woman away." She has decided opinions regarding the whole affair, and relates them without a blush, as she also does the details of the outrage with which she charges the hotel clerk. She claims it was accomplished in her room on the fourth floor of the hotel between 9:30 and 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and that a first attempt was made some twenty minutes before the last and successful attempt.

While she was talking her husband suddenly burst into the room, and ordered her to go home, and quit her gossiping. But before departing Mrs. Smith asked Mr. Dixon if the reporter would take a $10 note and keep the names out of print, and subsequently she offered the reporter an elaborately painted fan from the stock which her husband is said to carry with him. The Justice is also to come into possession of some of them, Mrs. Smith having asked permission to send his wife a half-dozen such fans. The duo then departed, and upon reaching the hotel were at once asked by the proprietor to leave, which accounts for the fact that Mr. Smith is now stopping at the Clifton House.

THE HOTEL CLERK,

who was fuming with rage, was next consulted, and, of course, denied the entire charge. He admits that he visited the lady's room, but did so in response to a note couched in peculiar language, and having a postscript attached asking him to keep her letters, and give them to no one but herself in person. He says she talked spooney and became so familiar and withal so talkative, that he made some excuse in order to get away from her. Later in the day he received another note, which requested a loan of $25, as some of her family were in trouble, and she wished to return at once to New York. Of course the money was not given her, and the hotel clerk says he heard no more about the affair until he was yesterday accused of the crime. He also claims that the room door was open all the while he was in the room, and says he can prove it by the housekeeper, a chambermaid, and several other employes of the house.

MR. SMITH'S STATEMENT.

"This is," said another reporter to Mr. Smith, "a very painful affair. Now there is one hypothesis which some have been inclined to accept. It is one which would relieve the papers from saying anything regarding it. That is, that Mrs. Smith is a little out of her head,—that she has a delusion on this subject. For you see if Mr. —— was guilty of as grave a crime as this, it would be necessary to mention it, and if, on the other hand, you and your wife have been trying to blackmail this gentleman, in that case it would have to be mentioned."

"I have been with my wife now," said Mr. Smith, "for some weeks, and if there is any insanity, I am the one who ought to know it. I deny that there is anything of the kind the matter with her. As to this charge of blackmail, here are the letters which she wrote to him, and they are the only things on which the charge can be based. Now, look at them and see if there is anything in the nature of blackmail in them."

The first one was a letter to this gentleman, dated May 8, asking him if he would cash a draft for her for $25. She was intending to leave town, and wished to use the money for various purposes. The other letter was a request to have 50 cents charged to her account. The money had been used for cleaning gloves. The letter then went on to state that she had for dinner: meat, 35 cents; potatoes, 10 cents; coffee, 10 cents."

"This is a rather queer letter," said the reporter to Mr. Smith. "That is hardly the sort of letter, you know,—that part of it about the dinner,—which a lady would write to this particular person, or anybody else."

"That is Mrs. Smith's way," said he. "She has been in the habit for years of keeping itemized accounts of everything. If I gave her $2, the next time she met me she would begin to count up and say I spent 50 cents for this, 15 cents for that, 30 cents for that, and so on all through."

"But how is it," said the reporter; "these are not the original letters she wrote, are they?"

"No, they are copies of them. She keeps copies of everything—of all the letters and all the telegrams she sends. When I am away she keeps on sending to me a detailed statement of all the money she spends, and the way in which it is expended. Now, they can't prove any blackmail on those letters. And that is all the evidence there is. As regards myself, they can do nothing, for I didn't have anything to do with the case. She swore out the warrant. I simply went with her to the station, as it was a husband's place to do.

"I may have been a little short when I spoke to the reporter this evening. I haven't a very high opinion of reporters, you know, and then I was somewhat upset by this affair. I had always considered him a friend of mine, and I think this a very unfair thing to do to a friend. I suppose I ought to have shot him. But then, you see, it would not have done. If, when I go into a store to sell a man a line of goods, he makes some rough remark, and I lose my temper that interferes with my business, so I have been schooled in keeping my temper, and I was not 'rattled' very much, as they say, by this thing. I thought, Now, if I go and shoot him it will interfere with my business; I have got to leave here in a few days to go West to attend to matters, and I will get into a legal complication, and it won't do at all. Still I don't know but I ought to have shot him. I was dumbfounded when I heard of it at first, and I asked her over and over again, and she told the same story every time, clear and straight."

"What has become of that servant-girl who is said to be a witness?"

"They have run her off, I think. I looked for her, but I couldn't find her anywhere. I was arrested, and I didn't get bail until 5 o'clock. I expected to have gotten in my work during the time I was in the lock-up, and I don't know whether I can find her now. Are you going to make much out of this thing?"

"No, not very much, I guess. If you had shot him and killed him we should have made a page of it, but, under the circumstances, it don't really amount to very much."

Then Mr. Smith departed.

THE COUNCIL.

TILLY.

The Council held an adjourned meeting last evening to consider unfinished business. The absentees were Cary, Janssens, and Daly. Ald. Tuley presided.

The report of the Committee on Public Buildings recommended the placing on file of Thomas Tilly's claim for $37,200 for the Eureka plan for the City-Hall.

Ald. Pearsons moved to concur.

Ald. Cullerton wanted the report to go over in order that the new Aldermen might become acquainted with the circumstances.

Ald. Cook said from the inquiries already made it appeared htat Tilly had no claim.

On motion of Ald. Rawleigh, consideration was temporarily postponed.

The report of the Committee on Streets and Alleys, three divisions, recommending the passage of the resolution directing the Department of Public Works to establish grades upon all streets within the city limits where there has been none heretofore, was concurred in.

POOL-TABLES.

The report of the Committee on Licenses recommending the passage of the ordinance repealing the ordinance concerning pool-tables was taken up.

Ald. Cullerton said that 420 saloon-keepers had already paid their pool-table license, and the present Committee thought it best to let the matter rest until next year. He moved to place the report on file.

The motion was agreed to.

The report of the Judiciary Committee on the resolution directing the Mayor to report by what right the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, Field, Leiter & Co., and the Inter-State Exposition Association occupy a part of the Lake-Front Park, was taken up. They recommended the passage of an order directing the Mayor to notify the Directors of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition Association to vacate the premises within sixty days from date (Dec. 3, 1877), and, in case they failed to do so, to take legal measures to procure exclusive possession of the building.

On motion of Ald. Cullerton, the report was re-committed.

Action on the ordinance concerning water-tanks in buildings was temporarily postponed.

Ald. Cullerton's contracting fire-limits ordinance provoked some discussion.

Ald. Rawleigh was opposed to it. To pass it would be one of the worst things the Council could do.

Ald. Ryan made a plea for it.

It was laid over temporarily.

CONTRACTORS' BONDS.

The report of the Committee on Judiciary, recommending the passage over the Mayor's veto of the ordinance providing for the furnishing of bonds by contractors, was taken up.

Ald. Gilbert moved to concur.

Ald. Rawleigh spoke against the ordinance. One of its requirements was that the bondsmen should have unincumbered real estate. That, he thought, would drive all but a few contractors out of the business, as men with free property were scarce in Chicago.

Ald. Gilbert wanted irresponsible contractors driven out. Bonds should be secured in the way proposed.

Ald. Smyth thought the ordinance would be a hardship, since it would require contractors to keep pavements in repair for two years.

The report was recommitted.

The report of the same Committee recommendink the passage of an order directing the Department of Public Works to advertise on the 1st of April every year for material was placed on file.

Action on the report of the Committee on Markets, recommending the establishment of a market on North avenue, was postponed temporarily.

LUMBER-YARDS.

The report of the special committee recommending the passage of the ordinance prohibiting the piling of lumber or the establishment of lumber-yards on any land except it fronts on navigable water was taken up.

Ald. Ballard urged the passage of the ordinance.

Ald. Cullerton desired it to be recommitted.

Motions to refer to the different Committees were voted down, but one to refer to the Committee on Judiciary was agreed to.

The Council then adjourned.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

MR. CHOTTEAU'S MISSION.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Trade met yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock in the Secretary's office to receive and listen to Mr. Leon Chotteau, the delegate of the French Committee organized in Paris in view of the proposed Franco-American commercial treaty. There were present of the Committee Messrs. William Dickinson, J. H. Norton, and A. H. Young. Mr. Chotteau, on being received by the Committee, addressed them as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: When I landed in the United States, I hardly knew how to frame my course. A dark night seemed to surround me with its shadows. What was I to do? What should I attempt? I had absolute faith in the good sense of the American people. Everything told me that your countrymen would not repel the idea which inspired the members of the Paris Committee.

That confidence has not deceived me, since I have met with the heartiest support in all the great manufacturing centres I have visited so far.

In fact, what do I ask of the representatives of industry and commerce in the United States? Simply this, a public discussion, to take place in Paris, during the present Exposition, on the question of knowing whether it would not be advantageous, necessary, to establish a conventional treaty between the two countries.

You are aware that many articles manufactured in the United States are prohibited in France by the general French tariff. Do you wish to do away with the rigorous dispositions which strike those products? If so, answer the call of the French legislators and manufacturers who offer you a practical and lasting agreement.

You would, perhaps, like to know what concessions France expects in return from the United States.

To speak frankly, I do not know, and the members of the Paris Committee know no more about it than I do.

Such a declaration proves to you that the liberty of action of the men in the name of whom I speak is neither limited nor hindered by any secret programme.

Since my arrival in New York, many persons have insisted on that point.

Those persons, by a very logical consequence, seemed to contest the good faith of Mr. Menier, the President of the French Committee, of Mr. Hielard, Vice-President, of the Deputies and Senators, whose names you are acquainted with.

But, really, is it impossible to admit that a number of citizens of France may have enough patriotism to cry out to the American people, "Send us delegates whose voice may be listened to throughout the United States, and we shall, together, examine loyally in what sense a commercial treaty ought to be concluded, so as to increase the exports from the United States to France, and from France to the United States"?

But habit is hard to die. It resembles the commensal, who, driven from a palace, takes refuge in the office, then in the porter's lodge, and finally, expelled from this last shelter, wanders about in the dark woods which surround the edifice, watching his chance to regain the credit he has lost, in order to again impose his law.

The criticisms would have been less severe had we simply followed the old rut.

It consists, as you know, in two men, two Ministers, sitting down at the end of a table, and in a short hour writing up a reciprocity treaty which shall regulate the commercial future of two nations.

Here, in this French-American movement, we propose that the terms of the Convention be drawn by the interested parties themselves, to be afterwards submitted to the Ministers at Washington and Versailles, who will have nothing to do then but to ask their sanction by the competent legislative powers.

If we go out of the usual way, I think we may be forgiven for that, for we only seek to solve a very important question to the satisfaction of all concerned, and to serve, in a more efficient manner, the interest of the two nations.

Mr. President, gentlemen, allow me to hope that you will organize a local committee without delay. Thus Chicago will appreciate the proposed answer to the French Committee, and will be represented at the Convention which is to take place at Washington towards the end of this month, when I am back from San Francisco.

This Convention will be organized by the Central Committee at Washington, which is presided over by Senator T. B. Eustis, of Louisiana, and has for Vice-Presidents the Hon. Benjamin A. Willis, of New York, and Mr. A. Pollok, and Mr. Ernest Brulatour for Secretary; and will affirm the existence of the National American Committee. Then each local committee will choose its delegates for Paris.

To irresolute and timid minds, who may still doubt, I will say: Never has there been a gathering of intelligent, honest men, of men prompted by good intentions and the desire of well-doing, without some good results for humanity coming from such a gathering.

I have been listened to favorably in the East, North, South, and centre of the United States. I trust the Great West will not prove hostile to my mission. St. Louis has already pronounced in my favor. Chicago will certainly not remain behind.

A very informal talk followed, in which the members of the Committee readily admitted the propriety, if not necessity, of establishing such a commercial treaty between the two countries as should bring about the freest commercial intercourse consistent with this country's condition and the already existing treaties with other nations. It was stated, however, that as things were now, the idea of absolute free trade was not practicable, the treaty between this country and Great Britain, for instance, providing that the latter country should have as favorable commercial relations with the United States as might exist between the latter and any foreign country. A treaty, therefore, between France and the United States, providing absolute free trade, would bring upon the latter nation the charge of having broken the treaty with England. In a general way, however, it was stated that the sentiment of the West was in favor of the fullest commercial intercourse between the two nations that was consistent with our own condition. It was agreed that the matter should be brought to the attention of the Board, and the Executive Committee felt that that body would undoubtedly take some steps towards securing the presence of one or more delegates from this city to the Paris Convention. Having accomplished this much, Mr. Chotteau thanked the Committee for its favorable action and its evidently friendly disposition towards the project, and the conference adjourned. Mr. Chotteau will probably leave for San Francisco to-day, his mission to that city being similar in its character to that which brought him to Chi cago.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

SHERRY'S APPEAL.

An adjourned meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon, all the members present except Mr. Burling.

A petition was read from the murderer, Sherry, announcing his innocence of all crime, and asking that the Board appropriate the sum of $150 to enable him to have the record written up in his case, that an appeal could be taken to the Supreme Court and a new trial had.

Mr. Bradley thought the Board had no power to make an appropriation for such a purpose, and moved that the document be placed on file.

Mr. Wheeler said it was a serious matter with Sherry, who was under sentence to be hanged. He should not be hanged, however, because he was poor. He believed him to be guilty of the crime of which he had been convicted, but, if he had not had justice done him, an appropriation might be made in the interest of justice.

Mr. Bradley maintained that Sherry had had a fair trial, and that it was out of the province of the Board to take any cognizance of the petition.

Mr. Spofford said it was the duty of the county to prosecute criminals, and not defend them, and, since having paid for the prosecution of Sherry, the proposition to now pay for his defense was preposterous. He hoped the petition would be placed on file.

Mr. Wheeler responded, and urged that the petitioner's prayer be granted, and asked that the attorney for Sherry be heard, which was objected to.

The petition was finally placed on file by a vote of 12 to 2. Messrs. Wheeler and Cleary voted in the negative.

THE SOUTH PARK.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Board of South Park Commissioners transmitting a resolution of the Board asking a copy of the late reports of the experts who examined the accounts of the Board.

Mr. Fitzgerald said the Park Commissioners should have the desired information, and complained that the Board had refused to let the "experts" continue their investigation into their accounts for prior years.

Mr. Wheeler said the Commissioners evidently did not want their office lumbered up with "experts" without knowing what they were doing, and he thought it a little singular that what the "experts" had already found out had not even been laid before the County Board. He hoped to see the request granted.

Mr. Fitzgerald responded, urging that the document in question be referred to the Finance Committee, and it was finally so referred.

MORE BILLS.

The Committee on Judiciary reported on numerous bills, among others that of $1,500 to the attorneys in the Harms "extra" suit, and $330 to Commissioner Fitzgerald for his junketing stone trip.

Mr. Senne wanted the attorneys allowed $500 on account. Mr. Fitzgerald was in favor of paying half of the amount. The matter was finally disposed of by voting to pay the attorneys $1,000 on account.

The bill of Fitzgerald was then taken up and passed, Messrs. Ayars, Boese, Spofford, Wheeler, and Senne voting in the negative.

The Committee on Public Charities reported in favor of paying bills amounting to $6,804.74, and in favor of appropriating $400 for the use of the North Star Dispensary. Adopted.

The Committee on the Equalization of Taxes reported, submitting a schedule of the railroad property in the city and Town of Lake, and recommending that copies of the schedule be sent to the Assessors and railroad officials. Adopted.

LEMONT AND BEDFORD.

The Special Committee appointed to report in reference to the comparative merits of Lemont and Bedford stone submitted a report. The report stated that the Committee had examined the quarries and buildings constructed of the stone, and were satisfied that the City-Hall should not be built of it, from the fact that it was not of uniform color with the county's portion of the Court-House, etc.

Mr. Fitzgerald said of the report that it could have been made stronger, but it was strong enough for the purpose, and moved that it be spread on the records, which was ordered done.

Mr. Fitzgerald introduced a series of whereases, reciting that a contract existed between the city and county providing for the construction of a uniform building on the Court-House Square, etc., and the following resolution:

Resolved, That for a purpose of compromise, and for no other purpose, and without prejudice to the legal rights and claims of the county in and by said contract, and in and to said Court-House Square, that the county, rather than have the City of Chicago use the proposed Bedford stone for the City-Hall, will and does hereby offer to repay to the City of Chicago the amount by it expended in constructing the foundations of the City-Hall upon said Court-House Square in case said city will desist from the further construction of a City-Hall on said square, and remove therefrom and release to the county all rights or claims it may have or claims to have in said Court-House Square.

Mr. Fitzgerald urged the adoption of the resolution in a speech in which he was severe on the press, the Bedford stone, and everything else he imagined to be antagonistic to his views.

Mr. Spofford was opposed to the resolution, and hoped it would not pass. He did not believe the Board had the power to do what the resolution contemplated, and, furthermore, the city would not entertain the proposition even if it could. He was in favor of the use of Lemont stone, but, inasmuch as the matter at issue was in the courts, he hoped it would remain there until it was settled.

Mr. Wheeler reviewed the relations of the city and county, and said that if the city did not live up to its contract that he was in favor of driving it off the square, and of treating it as a common trespasser, which he thought it was.

Mr. Ayars wanted the resolution to go over under the rules, and Mr. Fitzgerald asked the suspension of the rules and the adoption of the resolution.

A lengthy wrangle followed, in which Mr. Fitzgerald withdrew his motion, because he found it met the opposition of Mr. Cleary and lacked enough votes to carry.

The resolution was finally laid over under the rules, and the Board adjourned until Monday.

POLITICAL.

THE NATIONALS.

The Cook County Central Committee of the National party met last night in the club-room of the Tremont House.

The call of the roll of new members took some time, and it was found that about only one-half of the wards were represented, and none from the country districts.

The Chair thought that it was best for them to effect a new temporary organization.

Mr. Allen moved that a committee of three be appointed to select the names for officers of the new organization, they to report at the next meeting.

The motion evoked a great deal of opposition, and Mr. Burgmeier moved to amend to select a committee of three from each Division.

Mr. O'Kelly moved that temporary officers be elected forthwith, and that the election of permanent officers be postponed for one month.

Mr. Allen's motion was tabled and O'Kelly's substitute prevailed.

John Gelder was selected as the temporary Chairman of the new Committee; P. H. Tansey was chosen temporary Secretary, and John McWade, Sr., temporary Treasurer.

Mr. Page, the retiring Treasurer, turned over his account and the balance of funds, consisting of $4.65, in his hands. He was thanked for his efficiency, and Mr. McWade grabbed the cash. Several reports of new club organizations were received.

Mr. Allen moved that a committee of five be appointed to confer with the authorities in favor of having the city's portion of the Court-House constructed of Illinois stone, with the view of giving increased labor to Chicago laborers.

Mr. Springer wanted to have a mass-meeting held, and include a conference with the labor organizations.

Mr. Allen accepted the suggestion in his motion.

Mr. Barr wanted the work done by Chicago free labor.

Mr. Herr moved, as an amendment, that a committee be appointed to wait upon the Judiciary Committee of the Common Council.

After considerable wrangle and debate, Messrs. McWade, O'Kelly, Camp, Goodhue, and A. B. Burgmeier were appointed.

Mr. Herr opposed the appointment of Mr. Camp, and accused him of having been connected in the Michigan avenue gravel business.

After some further "personal" explanation Mr. Allen asked leave to withdraw the name of Mr. Camp. There was opposition to this.

Mr. Herr insisted that he had heard Mr. Camp testify in regard to the Michigan avenue matter before the Council Committee, though nothing had been proven against him.

Mr. Allen thought that it was best to withdraw the name of Mr. Camp under the circumstances.

The Committee was left as appointed.

After some more jarring and wrangling the Committee at a late hour adjourned.

THE SOCIALISTS.

A slimly-attended meeting of the Socialistic element of the Fifth Ward was held at the corner of Thirty-seventh and Butterfield streets last evening. John Fanning was called to preside, and the object of the gathering was stated to be to reorganize a club. Speeches were made by T. J. Morgan and George Schilling, intended to fire the heart of those present. The labor problem was discussed from a Socialistic standpoint, and various arguments were advanced why the existing parties should step down and out. After the speeches a temporary organization as effected, and the leaders predict that at an early day a large club will exist and prosper in the ward.

THE PROTECTION.

THE MOTION TO QUASH.

Judge Moore, in the Criminal Court yesterday morning, decided the two pending motions in the Protection Life matter,—the one to quash the indictment against Edwards, Hilliard, and Ryan, and the other for a further bill of particulars in behalf of Maj. Woods and Col. Kellogg, indicted for conspiracy with the Protection's officers. The motion to quash was sustained as to the second count of the indictment and overruled as to the first, third, and fourth. In some States, it was held, the first count would be held to be bad, but it was not so clear that this would apply to the third and fourth, where the false pretences were described with a good deal of particularity. The Supreme Court of Illinois said the Court had, in the case of Cole vs. The People, passed on substantially the same question as now presented, and the opinion there quoted would sustain the first count. Under the dissenting opinion of Justice Schoifield, this count would probably be held to be bad; and the third, even under the dissenting opinion of Justice Dickey, would be held to be good, although the latter's opinion went farther than Justice Scholfield's. The fourth count was even stronger than the first. As to the question of repugnancy, the Court held that each count must stand or fall by itself, and in the second count this repugnancy, in the Court's opinion, seemed to obtain. He failed, however, to discover anything contradictory or repugnant in the third or fourth, the use of the words "then and there" signifying the time and place stated in the averments. The motion was therefore sustained as to the second, and overruled as to the others.

KELLOGG.

In regard to the bill of particulars, the Court said he had felt some doubt. In the fifth specification, charging Woods and Kellogg with pretending to make an examination, there was considerable chance for inference. But in the sixth it was charged that they feloniously, fraudulently, and deceitfully conspired with the officers to cheat and defraud the good citizens of the State of their money; that Woods, aided and abetted by Kellogg, and in pursuance of the conspiracy, fraudulently and falsely reported to the Auditor that they, with Brinkerhoff, had made an examination of the Company, which occupied thirty-two days' actual work, and which was thorough and exhaustive, etc., the net surplus of the Company being over $115,470.74; whereas, in truth and in fact, the examination did not occupy thirty-two days. In pleading, it was not quite certain that these averments would be sufficient. The averment in regard to the examination not occupying thirty-two days did not controvert the fact that it might have occupied thirty-one days and twelve hours. It was not stated, moreover, as to what particular details were not gone into, nor what items of assets or policy liabilities were omitted, etc. Some of the averments might simply imply bad bookkeeping. But the averment that, instead of the surplus being $115,470.74, the liabilities exceeded the assets by $300,000, was quite definite, and the only thing necessary to make it definite as to Woods and Kellogg would be to aver that they knew of this discrepancy, or could have known of it. The sixth specification was not as definite as it should be, leaving the Court in some doubt as to whether the People meant to say that Woods and Kellogg did this business so negligently that they had no right to certify as they did, or whether they did so knowingly and wilfully. At least, the safer practice would be to let them know whether they were to defend the position that they had acted knowingly and fraudulently, or whether they acted carelessly and negligently, and, therefore, fraudulently, or whether they had done both or not. In this respect, he thought the Court should be more particular, and so ordered.

Mr. Mills said he would readily comply with the Court's directions.

THE NEW INDICTMENT.

Mr. Reed referred to the new indictments against his clients for conspiracy, which was returned Saturday, the three first counts of which, he said, were exactly alike, besides being precisely similar to the first count in the present indictment. What he wanted to know was just which indictment he would have to go to trial on. The Grand Jury had, in fact, been finding indictments against these officers at nearly every term since last September.

Mr. Mills said that, so far as the indictment under consideration was concerned, he desired Maj. Edwards to plead.

Mr. Reed said he didn't propose to have him plead just yet. He wanted a bill of particulars, and he also wanted to know under which indictment they were to be tried. He didn't propose to go to trial on half a dozen indictments for the same thing.

Mr. Mills replied that he was not ready to say which indictment he proposed to try. The matter before the Court at present was the first indictment.

Mr. Reed referred to the prejudice which must be created against his clients by frequent indictments, which, although really for the same offense, were supposed by the community at large to be different ones.

It was arranged, after considerable further talk, that Mr. Mills was to announce Monday morning which indictment he proposed to try, at which time it would be in order for the defendants to plead. The additional bill of particulars for Woods and Kellogg would also be furnished, as suggested by the Court. Mr. Reed will probably be on hand at the time with a motion to quash the new indictment, if Mr. Mills elects to try on that, or with his motion for a bill of particulars under the old one.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

J. V. Farwell & Co. contributed $18,000 yesterday to the Treasurer, the same being for taxes.

Jailer Currier and Clerk Cunningham left last evening for Indianapolis. They went to attend a hanging there to-day, and to take a lesson in such work, with a view to fitting themselves for something of the kind likely to occur here at an early day.

Mary Fisher, Anna Johnson, Nettie Perry, and Letitia M. Harvey were yesterday adjudged insane in the County Court. The latter known has, up to a recent date, been employed as a school-teacher, and is not a pauper. The others are paupers, and were sent to Jefferson.

The County Clerk received a large box of reports and journals of the proceedings of the last Legislature, which are ready for distribution to those entitled to them. Under the law, each of the courts is entitled to a copy, and also the libraries and educational institutions.

The junketing bill of Commissioner Fitzgerald was ordered paid by the Board yesterday without any questions being asked. The Commissioner, however, wants a correction made, and says that he only got eleven tickets from the County Agent instead of sixteen, as published.

The brother of Connelly, the murderer, reached the city yesterday with a small amount of money, which is to be applied to writing up the record in his case for the Supreme Court. His attorney, catching a glimpse of it, took hope, and is now pretending to be satisfied that he can save his neck. In the case of Sherry, since the Board refused to make an appropriation for his benefit, his attorneys have concluded to use what money he has to get up some facts upon which to base an application for a commutation of his sentence to imprisonment for life. Failing in this, they concede that he must swing, and it is equally as probably that Connelly will swing with him.

The Committee on Public Charities visit the Insane Asylum to-day to receive the supplies for the month. Inasmuch as these monthly visits are attended with considerable expense, and are presumably made because of a lack of confidence in the authorities there, would it not be the part of economy to make some changes?

Michael Marso's intention to commit suicide was nipped in the bud yesterday by his being taken to Joliet. It was a great surprise to Marso, and also to his attorney, for a few days ago, when a new trial was refused him, he was given thirty days in which to prepare a writ of error for the Supreme Court, and he expected to remain in jail that length of time. There is a misunderstanding somewhere.

A communication was handed the Clerk of the Board yesterday from a gentleman engaged in raising hay, who lives near the Insane Asylum. It was a complaint, and a demand for protection. It set forth that he had a stack of hay in the vicinity of the Asylum, and that it was being ruined by the paupers and the insane, who were digging holes in it and sleeping there, etc. If what is alleged is true, the management of the Poor-House and Insane Asylum must be exceedingly loose.

THE CITY-HALL.

The license receipts were $300.

Gen. Shields looked over the rookery and shook hands with the Mayor.

The Treasurer's receipts were: Water-Office, $3,528.85; Collector, $300; Comptroller, $242.60; total, $3,871.45. He paid out $500.

Corporation-Counsel Bonfield has filed his brief with the Secretary of the Interior in the Valentine-scrip case. It is not known when the appeal will be heard.

Mr. Thomas Tilly says if the Council doesn't hurry up and take action on his claim for $37,000, growing out of the Eureka plan for the City-Hall, he will invoke the aid of the courts to collect the money.

The following building permits were issued: E. K. Rogers, three-story and basement brown-stone front dwelling, 28x65, Ontario street, near Pine; to cost $12,000; Peter Schoenhofen, two-story brick barn, 30x56, Prairie avenue and Twenty-fifth street, $3,500.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, South Division, met in the afternoon, and decided to report favorably on the ordinances for paving Wentworth avenue from Twenty-second to Twenty-ninth, South Water from Fifth avenue to Lake street, and La Salle street from Washington to Van Buren.

Mr. C. B. King, of this city, is trying to introduce some syemitic granite from Marquette County, Wis., for street-paving purposes. It is claimed on its behalf that, while it costs $5 a square yard to put it down, it will last 100 years, and that it will be, therefore, far cheaper to use it than the wooden blocks, besides being easier upon the horses, the experience of street-railway men being that even the imperfect cobble-stone is easier on their horses than the block pavement.

The disbursing clerk in the Comptroller's office was kept busy all day paying out scrip, between $4,000 and $5,000 being gotten rid of. The North Side Rolling Mill Company have agreed to take at par the paper of the policemen of their district, and the South Side Company have decided to do the same for the Bridgeport officers. Peter Schuttler cashed that of Truck 2, Nelson Morris and Samuel Allerton that of Engine No. 29, and Furst & Bradley that of No. 5. As to the market value, sales were made at 96.

The question has been asked whether the scrip of 1878 is taxable, some holding that it cannot be taxed since it is not an evidence of debt. A reporter asked Mr. Bonfield for his opinion, and he said: "It is property, I suppose, and therefore taxable." Mr. Roby says it represents value of some kind, and, being a chose in action (property), it is subject to taxation. The question might be raised whether either the city or any other corporation can tax these warrants, which are used by the city for the purpose of carrying on its Government. It is on this ground that Federal bonds and Treasury notes are exempted from taxation. If it were in the power of the State or of the county to impose taxes upon these things, it would to that extent be a burden to the city in carrying on its government, and would apparently be as unjust as the taxing of an engine-house or a public school. There is, however, no statute exempting them from taxation, and probably, according to the strict letter of the law, they should be returned to the Assessor.

LICENSES.

The Committee on Licenses met in the afternoon, Ald. Cullerton in the chair.

The petition of the Saloon-Keepers' Union praying for the adoption of the ordinance providing for the repeal of the license on pool-tables, since it is unjust and oppressive, was taken up.

Assistant Clerk Moody was called in and stated that 420 of the saloon-keepers had taken out licenses for the year, there being 700 in all. The money was in the Treasury, and, while the Council could undoubtedly order it to be paid back, the paying back would cause a great deal of trouble and be attended with considerable expense.

It was decided to recommend the passage of the ordinance after inserting a clause that it should take effect April 1, 1879.

Ald. Cullerton stated that he had called the Committee together especially to take into consideration the matter of licensing all vocations that could be licensed under the charter. There were tugs, for instance. The owners took advantage of a recent decision, and, by hailing from other ports, avoided paying personal-property taxes. They should be compelled to pay a moderate license, or be prohibited from running. Then there were "keepers of ordinaries," under which head he presumed hotels and boarding-houses would come. That was a source from which a large revenue could be raised. He thought pool-rooms could be reached. And grocers who dealt in meat should pay the same license-fee as butchers. Then there were distillers, brewers, lumber-yards, livery-stable keepers, money-changers, and brokers. What a mine! Brokers would include the commission-men, and all who sold goods by sample.

After a desultory talk, it was decided to ask the opinion of the Law Departmen tas to the power of the Council in the premises.

The Committee then adjourned.

CRIMINAL.

Joseph E. Moss was arrested yesterday for perjury. He gave bail before Justice Haines in the sum of $1,000, and will have a hearing May 14. Mr. George A. Gibbs, an attorney, is the complainant.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held George Kennedy in $300 to the 14th for beating his mistress, Sarah Johnson, of No. 118 Jackson street, and attempting to strangle their offspring; James Ford, larceny of articles from the propeller Charles Reitz, $600 to the 13th; Maggie Crawford, Charles Brazier, and Tim Fabey, vagrancy, $50 fine. Justice Kaufmann discharged the girl Amanda Koehler, who was driven into a life of shame by her mother, and who was accused of stealing the few articles of clothing she took with her when she ran away.

When Ed Stevens was arraigned before Justice Foote yesterday for vagrancy he wanted to send for his mother that she might give him a good character. The Court dryly remarked that he would have to be born again, and he could not wait for any such development. He went to the Bridewell because he could not pay the $100 fine. He was one of the gang of young roughs who infest the vicinity of Fourteenth and Clark streets and assail passers-by with foul language and stones.

Minor arrests: John Scott, larceny of a pocket-book from Miss Price, at the corner of Clark and Madison streets; Minnie May, larceny of $11.50 from John O'Connor; Ira Brown, charged with larceny as bailee of a watch from Minnie Olson; Mary Grant, an erring young woman; Philip Brandt, drawing a pistol of W. C. Van Alstyne, of No. 280 Chestnut street; Robert Jolly, larceny of a workingman's ticket given him by some employment agent.

Eva Springer, alias Minnie Webb, is the name of a character who lived at the corner of State and Van Buren streets. She went to F. Cogswell, a furniture dealer at No. 289 West Madison street, and obtained about $350 worth of furniture, which she was to pay for in monthly installments. The outfit had barely been arranged in her room and a chattel-mortgage given to Mr. Cogswell, ere she caused its removal and sale. Mr. Cogswell thereupon instituted a search for the property and the woman, but neither could he find. Constable Hartman, however, ran across the expressman who had done the moving. His name is Gross, and he "teams" for the Fidelity Storage Company, corner of Van Buren street and Third avenue. Gross refused to say whither he had hauled the stuff. Next was found a young man named Charles Springer, who claims to be the "husband" of Eva Springer, as was proven by the cut on his head caused by a beer-mug in Eva's hands. He is a tough-looking fellow and refused to squeal on his woman. He says she skipped out. Justice Pollak thought that he knew more than he cared to tell, and held him till Monday in $700 bonds.

Capt. Bull, of Turtle's Detective Force, returned to this city yesterday, having in charge the young man Charles Peterson, whose connection with the forgeries upon the White Star Line of about a year ago has been heretofore spoken of. He found him at Nevada City. He was brought before Justice Haines, where he acknowledged the corn, and went to jail in default of $2,000 bail. The story of his wrong-doing may not be uninteresting. Last August a clerk in the office of Alfred Lagergren, Chicago agent of the White Star Ocean Steamship Line, named A. G. Sund, sent for Peterson to come to Chicago. He came, and upon the day of his arrival Sund gave him drafts amounting to about $1,000, and bade him go to England, indorse them, and have them cashed there. He did as he was bade, forged the indorsements and returned to Chicago, where he divided the amount with Sund, and they both left for the West immediately. Peterson went to Nevada City, Cal., and Sund to San Francisco. They took with them about $2,500 worth of steamer tickets, some of which they sold, and some stamps, etc., and forged letters of introduction. Sund went by the name of "Lous Oden." Capt. Bull has been at work upon the case for some time, and has traveled, he says, about 10,000 miles in search of the miscreants. By means of a letter intercepted at Nevada City he learned Sund's whereabouts, and, proceeding thither, arrested him also. Peterson came along willingly, but Sund said that he would die rather than return to Chicago, and near Cheyenne he jumped for the car-window and escaped. The Sheriff of that county was immediately notified, and there are expectations that he will be recaptured. Peterson is a mild, inoffensive-looking young man, and probably is more sinned against than sinning.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Trustees was held yesterday afternoon. All members present.

On motion of Supervisor Condit, the annual appropriation, as reported by the Committee of the Whole at the last meeting, was taken up. Each item was read and approved separately.

Dr. Miller and A. W. Windett, two large taxpayers in the town, but non-residents, were present, representing, they claimed, only their own interests, although they have each been identified more or less with the Taxpayers' Association. They tried to prevail upon the Board to cut down several items in the appropriation, more particularly the item of legal expenses, but their efforts were unavailing. The Board would not even compromise on $5,000 for that item.

Mr. Condit gave as his reason that the parties who had signed the bill which was pending in the Circuit Court were resolved to fight them to the bitter end, if they had to take the matter to the Supreme Court of the United States. He said he had seen each one of them personally, and that was all the satisfaction he could get from them. The appropriations as finally passed were as follows: Roads, bridges, and sidewalks, $16,000; cleaning sewers and repairing roads, $1,000; Fire Department, $5,000; Police Department, $13,000; Assessor's salary and assistance, $1,300; legal expenses, $8,000; Collector's salary and expenses, $1,800; Town Clerk's salary, $1,200; Town Engineer and Superintendent of Joint Water-Works, $1,500; Town Accountant's salary, $1,000; expenses joint Water-Works, coal, etc., $5,000; small improvements for which no special assessment is made, $2,000; Town-Hall, jail, etc., $2,500; Contingent Fund, $5,000; books, blanks, stationery, and advertising, $2,000; expenses Engineering Department, $1,200; expenses of the Board of Trustees, $3,500; election expenses, $250; town pounds and pound police, $900; for payment of the town's proportion of special assessments, $2,500; interest and sinking fund for bonds of March 30, 1874, $22,736.32; interest and sinking fund for bonds issued Aug. 22, 1874, $17,609.92; total, $118,596.04. Adjourned.

THE FENIANS.

A Sensational Story Knocked in the Head.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 9.—Some idiotic sensationalist has been telegraphing specials to the New York *Times* from Syracuse, stating that Gen. John O'Neil, with $10,000 Fenians, was to invade Canada on the Red River frontier, and that they had a number of transports in Buffalo harbor. This is sheer nonsense. They have no vessel here, not even a mud scow, and Gen. O'Neill might lead another raid if he had not been dead for over a year. A secret meeting of the Irish Nationalists is held here twice a week, but the movement contemplated in case of war between England and Russia is far different from a raid on Canada. Capt. Dan Moran, of the "Irish Rifles," is out in a card, however, in which he criticises the denials of his senior officers, and says his company is ready for service against England anywhere, either in Canada or Russia. Moran is a saloon-keeper.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 9.—There is some basis for a reported Fenian movement in this locality. Probably 250 men are engaged in it, claiming connection with a general movement along the frontier. Some money has been raised, and men armed with pistols. They say they await orders from O'Neill. The better class of Irish citizens, however, give no sympathy to the movement.

MONTREAL, May 10.—The Mayor has received a letter from Massachusetts stating that the Fenians are making formidable preparations for a raid on Canada.

PIANOS TO RENT.

Lyon & Healy, State and Monroe streets, have constantly on hand for rent a splendid assortment of the best upright pianos at low rates.

DEATHS.

CASSIN—The funeral of John, son of Michael and Julia Cassin, will leave to-day from residence 287 West Polk-st., at 9:30 o'clock, to St. Patrick's Church, where requiem mass will be celebrated; and thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

TOBIN—May 9, at his residence, 800 Twelfth-st., Michael Tobin, in his 43d year.

Funeral will leave at 10 o'clock Saturday morning for Holy Family Church; from thence by cars to Calvary. Friends of the family are cordially invited to attend.

FOX—On Thursday, May 9, 1878, George L. Fox, aged 35 years.

Funeral Saturday, May 11, at 10 o'clock, from his brother's residence, No. 70 Artesian-av.

SHELDON—Tuesday morning, May 8, Otis P. Sheldon, in his 82d year.

Remains taken to Valparaiso, Ind.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MR. J. V. FARWELL CONDUCTS THE NOONDAY meeting to-day at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. Subject: "Gospel Temperance."

THE MONTHLY TRIBUNE HOME SOCIABLE WILL be held this evening at the Tremont House, exercises commencing at 8 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Extraordinary
ORIENTAL TREASURES!
211 State-st.
THIS MORNING, 11 o'clock.
THIS AFTERNOON, 2:30 o'clock.
THIS EVENING, 7:30 o'clock.

We will sell at Private Sale during the Morning, or at the close of the Afternoon Auction Sale.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

On Saturday, May 11, at 9:30 a. m.,
REGULAR SALE OF
FURNITURE,
CONSISTING OF
Chamber and Parlor Sets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Mattresses, &c., &c.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.
Regular Weekly Sale,
FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 10.
Immense Stocks New and Second-hand
FURNITURE
And General Household Goods of all descriptions.
200 New and Used Carpets,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
250 Cases Glassware, &c., &c.
HALLET & DAVIS PIANO.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

CONTINUATION SALE
OF
OIL PAINTINGS,
THIS DAY,
At 179 State-st., under Palmer House,
Commencing at 11 o'clock a. m., 2½ and 7½ p. m.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO.,
Salesroom, 175 East Randolph-st.
Regular Saturday Sale,
At 175 East Randolph-st.
Parlor & Chamber Furniture,
Carpets, Stoves, and Crockery,
One Sideboard, with Safe inclosed,
Handsome Pier Glass, Oil Paintings,
And General Merchandise.
SATURDAY MORNING, May 11, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 175 Randolph-st.
W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

OIL-TANKS.

WILSON & EVENDEN,
OIL TANKS
AND SHIPPING CANS,
47 & 49 West Lake Street,
CHICAGO.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

MEAD.

MEAD
The great tonic Summer Health Drink. Exhilarating and Refreshing. Only five cents a glass at
Gunther's Confectionery.

THE NEW IDEA.
See advertisement on 5th page.

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BROTHER
KID GL
DEPART
Most complete
stock to selec
"COURVOIS
The best Glove
United States, in
Buttons.
"WINDSOR
Genuine French
tons, $1.25; 3 Bu
4 Buttons, $1.75
$2.25.
"LUPIN."
2 Buttons, $1.00
$1.25; 4 Buttons,
tons, $2.00.
"LEON."
3 Buttons, $1.00
$1.25; 6 Buttons,
"ELITE."
In Opera and Me
3 Buttons, 48c per
Our stock of Spr
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LONG MITTS,
Black Lace Mitts,
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